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Daily Report

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22 September 1989

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Japan

Further Reportage on Thatcher Visit

Thatcher 'Warning' on Communism

LD2209094989 London PRESS ASSOCIATION
in English 0700 GMT 22 Sep 89

[Excerpts] Mrs. Thatcher today paid her most glowing tribute yet to President Gorbachev, whom she meets in the Kremlin on Saturday [23 September]. She described him as a "visionary" and what he was trying to do in the Soviet Union as of "utmost importance." [passage omitted on previously filed material]

Despite her praise for Mr Gorbachev, Mrs Thatcher today delivered a solemn warning that the West must not be lured into destroying its defences simply because Communism now appeared to be "in terminal decline." It would be a "very rash person" who believed that authoritarianism no longer constituted a danger, she said. She declared: "Change can all too easily be turned back. China showed us how ruthless Communist governments can be when their power is changed."

The prime minister, speaking as leader of the Conservative Party, was addressing the Tokyo conference of the International Democrat Union, a worldwide amalgam of right-of-centre political parties. Her principal message was the warning that in this period of "uncertainty and danger," the West must not drop its guard—"you do not prevent war by destroying defences, but by keeping them strong."

Her speech will be seen by her political opponents as the work of a war-hawk, and mischievous—according to their thinking—in risking a chilling of the East-West atmosphere.

She said: "Even if Communism as such seems to be in terminal decline, we cannot overlook the fact that communist states still control immensely powerful military forces."

"Nor can we dismiss other powerful factors such as nationalism and religious fundamentalism, which threaten democracy. And it would be a very rash person indeed who could look round the world and say that authoritarianism no longer constitutes a danger."

In her final engagement in Japan today, Mrs Thatcher placed a wreath of red, white and blue carnations in a solemn early morning ceremony at the Yokohama war cemetery, where 1,738 Commonwealth war dead are laid to rest. Most of them died while prisoners of war in Japan or on their way to Japan after the surrender of Singapore in 1942.

Thatcher, Kaifu Address Meeting

OW2209063089 Tokyo KYODO in English 0521 GMT
22 Sep 89

[By Chikako Mogi]

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 22 KYODO—Representatives of 18 center-right political parties in 17 nations gathered in Tokyo on Friday [22 September], with leading members arguing that liberal democracy has prevailed over Communism and socialism.

British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, in a speech to the opening session of the International Democrat Union (IDU) conference, said, "Democracy is on the move and our vision of liberal democracy is gaining ground the world over, while Communism and socialism are in retreat."

One of the founders of the conservative political group, Thatcher called for encouragement for Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev in his efforts to achieve political and economic reforms to construct a freer Soviet society. "We must not let that historic mission fail," she said.

Japanese Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu, hosting the fourth IDU meeting, stressed in a key-note speech, that Japanese national prosperity resulted from belonging to the Western free society and pledged to rectify its trade imbalances with other Western democratic nations.

Kaifu welcomed the relaxation of East-West tensions and said the change in the political climate was evidence of the correctness of the parliamentary system based on fair elections and a free economy, both of which he said are democratic values promoted by the IDU.

Austrian Vice Premier Josef Riegler, urging the audience to take quick initiatives, proposed "Marshall-plan" type aid to help debt-rescheduling in Poland and Hungary, on the forefront of democratizing movements in Eastern Europe.

While expressing cautious optimism toward what he said was a global trend toward democracy, Andrew Peacock, leader of the Liberal Party of Australia, called attention to the suppression of the prodemocracy movement in Beijing in June.

Peacock, who was elected new chairman of the IDU on Friday morning, said in a comment directed at the Chinese authorities that "repression can only reinforce the strength and durability of the message delivered by the students."

Thatcher said China's military crackdown against the prodemocracy movement was evidence that "change can too easily be turned back."

She opposed the idea of a unilateral reduction of conventional arms in Europe and the denuclearization of the continent, saying one does "not prevent war by destroying defenses but by keeping them strong."

U.S. Vice President Dan Quayle said more attention should be paid to the dangers facing democracy, specifically in Latin America.

He said the problems in the region must be addressed if the U.S. "capacity to play a stabilizing role on the Eurasian periphery" is to be maintained.

The leaders also discussed the need to deal with increasing environmental problems around the world, international terrorism, and drug trafficking.

Cooperation in overcoming damage to the environment and preventing further deterioration was strongly urged.

Thatcher also urged other nations to take "robust" actions to counter governments in Libya, Syria, and Iran which she said support terrorism, citing Britain's decision to withdraw its embassy staff from Iran.

Quayle suggested democratic societies should join in an effort against drug abuse and reinforce the governments of Colombia, Peru, and Bolivia in their struggles to crack the drug rings supplying most of the world's demand for cocaine.

He also denounced the use of violence in exercising authority and said General Manuel Noriega, the Panamanian strongman, "must go."

The issues discussed in the two sessions Friday will be included in the final declaration to be adopted later Friday.

Quayle is addressing an IDU luncheon on Friday.

In the morning session Friday, Movimiento Accion Solidaria of Guatemala was endorsed as the 28th full member of the IDU, which was founded in London in 1983 to pursue democratic values.

Thatcher Departs Japan for Moscow

OW2209081589 Tokyo KYODO in English 0753 GMT 22 Sep 89

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 22 KYODO—British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher left Tokyo from Haneda Airport Friday, winding up a four-day stay in Japan. Thatcher will stop in Moscow and meet Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev before returning to London.

Quayle Meets Nakayama, Addresses Conference

OW2209055389 Tokyo KYODO in English 0517 GMT 22 Sep 89

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 22 KYODO—U.S. Vice President Dan Quayle said here Friday that the Soviet Union should prove its dedication to "perestroika" (restructuring) by returning four Japanese islands that it has occupied since the end of World War II.

In a 50-minute meeting with Japanese Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama on Friday morning [22 September],

Quayle said Moscow needs to demonstrate a "change of attitude," Japanese officials said.

Nakayama, who received similar backing for Japan's position on the territorial dispute in a meeting Thursday [21 September] with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, thanked Quayle for his support, they said.

The U.S. Vice President said that policy changes implemented by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev are moving the Soviet Union in the right direction.

But he qualified his observation by noting that Moscow continues to provide support to Vietnam, Afghanistan, Nicaragua, and Cuba, which are involved in regional conflicts, officials said.

Quayle cautioned that while the U.S. is prepared to hold "constructive talks" with Moscow, the dialogue is not meant to allow the Soviets to "realize the kind of world which they wish to see."

A cooperative attitude on the part of Western countries is provisional on the Soviet implementation of true reform, he said.

Nakayama, meanwhile, expressed his hopes for a fruitful outcome of talks between U.S. Secretary of State James Baker and Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze on Friday and Saturday in the United States.

Nakayama will meet with both men in New York next week when he attends the 44th United Nations General Assembly meeting.

He added that Japan and the U.S. should continue to closely consult on matters involving the Soviet Union.

Quayle, who is in Tokyo to attend a meeting of Western conservative politicians, called for closer bilateral cooperation between Japan and the United States in three areas—mutual security, consultations on structural impediments to trade, and combining their strengths in a "global partnership" to solve problems of a global nature.

He thanked Japan for its efforts in providing host nation support for U.S. military forces and expressed satisfaction with what he said is a growing awareness among the Japanese at large of the importance of the bilateral security arrangements. Quayle will be visiting three military facilities during his 6-day stay in Japan.

Nakayama told Quayle that relations between the two countries rest firmly on the foundation of the U.S.-Japan Security Treaty.

Quayle said that as two economic superpowers, the Japan and the United States can accomplish much through combining their strengths, without which many problems would go unresolved.

He said one area in which the two countries should cooperate for peace is in a resolution of the Kampuchean conflict.

The Vice President also touched on the drug-related turmoil in Colombia and said drugs now are the biggest domestic issue in the U.S.

He said the U.S. hopes to see a fair election carried out in Nicaragua.

Nakayama said that Japan is looking at how it can cooperate with the U.S. in such areas as fighting the drug menace and monitoring the election process in Nicaragua.

Quayle said he wants the two countries to reassess their potential for cooperation in the development of space. Nakayama replied that he has personally promoted space development in the Diet.

Mid-Oct Joint U.S. Security Meeting Planned

*OW2109141989 Tokyo KYODO in English 1219 GMT
21 Sep 89*

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 21 KYODO—A senior ranking Defense Agency official said Thursday [21 September] a meeting of the Japan-U.S. Security subcommittee (SSC) will be held in Tokyo sometime between mid-October and early November.

Seiki Nishihiro, vice-minister for the Defense Agency, said at a news conference discussions at the 19th Security Subcommittee meeting will focus on an increase in Japan's financing of U.S. troops in the country.

The last security subcommittee session was held in May 1988 in Honolulu.

Nishihiro said the two countries will decide on the date for the meeting in early October.

Ministry Report Presents 'Diplomatic Blueprint'

*OW2209100989 Tokyo KYODO in English 0756 GMT
22 Sep 89*

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 22, (KYODO)—Post-war confrontation between the East and West is on the wane, the Japanese Foreign Ministry reported Friday.

Confrontation between blocs led by the Soviet Union and the United States "appears to be showing signs of change," the 1989 diplomatic blue book said in prefacing an analysis of Japan's foreign policy.

"Dialogue is now firmly a part of East-West relations ... Between the United States and the Soviet Union, and the confrontational structure that has characterized the postwar world appears to be showing signs of change," the report said.

"Dialogue has become the norm in U.S.-Soviet relations since (Soviet Communist Party) General Secretary (Mikhail) Gorbachev came to power in March 1985," it added.

The report, approved Friday in a morning cabinet session, also said the "relative declines" of the world's two superpowers has resulted in a parallel rise in international influence by Japan and other nations.

"This multipolarization has served to destabilize the international political order," it said.

On Japan's rising stature, the report said "economic strength has come to be an increasingly significant aspect of international influence."

"It is the country with the most production capability, the most capital, and the most information that sits atop the world economy and has the biggest voice in the international community," it said.

The report said it is "no longer possible or permissible" for Japan to ignore problems of a global nature.

"Japan is now an economic superpower, and what kind of country Japan becomes during the remainder of this century will inevitably have a major impact on the rest of the world, whether this is for the better or for the worse," the report said.

The report said that Japan's new global stature was most keenly illustrated by the unprecedented attendance at the February 24 funeral of Emperor Hirohito or Showa of heads of state and official mourners from 164 countries, the EC, and 27 international organizations.

"It was truly the end of an era and the beginning of another," it said.

Japan should take advantage of the rapid increase in interest from other countries by making itself more "correctly understood" to the world, thereby preventing misunderstanding based on cultural and social differences, the blue book said.

The report said Japan must not let its success get the best of it, warning that, "Japan must avoid the pitfalls of self-righteousness and self-interest."

"It is only by contributing to a better world that Japan can secure its own peace and prosperity," it said.

The report said Japan will continue to adhere to the international cooperation initiative launched by former Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita in 1988.

The diplomatic blueprint envisages the three pillars of Japan's international cooperation—provision of personnel for U.N. peacekeeping activities; enhancement of Japan's official development assistance (ODA); and promotion of international cultural exchange.

Implicitly acknowledging criticism of Japan's aid program, the report said more care must be paid to ensure that ODA is used "efficiently and effectively."

Japan dispersed 9.1 billion dollars in 1988, mostly in loans, compared with 9.8 billion dollars, consisting largely of grants, by the United States.

The Third World debt problem has deteriorated to a critical point and threatens to unleash global economic and political consequences, it said.

Along with debt relief and debt restructuring, the report cited protection of the environment as among those issues demanding "a vigorous Japanese response."

On the global economy, the report said the free trade system has been functioning effectively.

But it cited "an increasing propensity toward unilateralism, bilateralism, managed trade and other forms of protectionism." It attributed those trends to "the persistence of external imbalances and delays in restructuring."

It saw "movements toward shaping a new order in the world economy," noting expanded world trade, the emergence of the Asian Newly Industrializing Economies (NIES), the Free Trade Agreement (FTA) between the U.S. and Canada, and the European Community's planned market integration in 1992.

Japan has been achieving success in harmonizing its economy with that of the outside world, the report said.

Success has been seen in restructuring the Japanese economy away from the traditional pattern of export-dependent growth to one oriented more to domestic demand, it said.

Describing relations with the U.S. as "the cornerstone of Japanese foreign policy," the report said the two countries must "transcend bilateralism" and cooperate to solve global problems.

The report said Japan is making efforts in three areas to guarantee its national security.

They involve taking steps to ensure the international climate around Japan is stable, facilitate the smooth functioning of Japan-U.S. security arrangements and acquire "a sophisticated defense capability compatible with minimum self-defense requirements."

"Japan must continue to defend its peace and prosperity," the report declared.

The report noted that Gorbachev's rise to power in March 1985 signalled a turning point in U.S.-Soviet relations, in which "dialogue has become the norm."

World tension has also been eased by the Sino-Soviet rapprochement, it said.

The report noted that socialist countries are now putting less emphasis on ideology, being forced by their economic stalemates to seek new policies. But it cautioned that "economic reform cannot succeed without concomitant political reform," as proved by the ethnic movements in the Soviet Union and the events in China's Tiananmen Square on June 4.

"There is no easy and assured path," it said in regard to the interdependent reforms.

'Difference' Over Soviet Threat Downplayed

OW2209115189 Tokyo KYODO in English 1038 GMT
22 Sep 89

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 22 KYODO—The Foreign Ministry and the Defense Agency may disagree about the Soviet Union's military threat to Japan "in nuance, but not in essence," a Foreign Ministry spokesman said Friday.

"It may not be correct to say there is no difference at all," said Spokesman Taizo Watanabe in comparing the two agencies' new views of the Soviet Union's military strength in the Far East.

"There may be a difference in nuance but in essence there is not," Watanabe said. "If you look at (the reports) and read (them) carefully, the difference is not so big as was reported in some news media."

The spokesman said the Defense Agency's report, which says there continues to be a Soviet military "threat" despite detente and planned Soviet troop reductions—, merely tries to emphasize that the security situation in the Far East "still retains elements of confrontation."

The report also tries to convey the idea that Japan "should not be swayed by the impression shared by many that the overall military situation has changed," he said.

"We have to be careful in identifying which area has actually improved and which area still remains the same," Watanabe said. "That is what the Defense Agency report says in essence."

He said the reports are different in nuance because the Defense Agency report focuses entirely on security, while the Foreign Ministry report covers broader ground.

The Soviet Government and media have strongly criticized the Defense Agency's analysis as outdated.

Government To Lift Beijing Travel Ban 25 Sep

OW2209043089 Tokyo KYODO in English 0402 GMT
22 Sep 89

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 22 KYODO—The Japanese Government announced Friday that from Monday it will lift restrictions on travel to Beijing imposed by following the June 4 military crackdown on prodemocracy demonstrators at Tiananmen Square.

Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama told reporters the Government has decided that the situation in Beijing has stabilized, although the capital is still under martial law.

The decision completely lifts an advisory against travel to China, following the removal on August 18 of similar restrictions for Chinese areas other than Beijing.

This is expected to facilitate the mending of the somewhat strained relations between the two countries since the Tiananmen Square incident.

Nakayama also said the decision was based on reports from former Foreign Minister Masayoshi Ito, who led a parliamentary delegation to China earlier this week, and Japanese Ambassador to China Toshihiro Nakajima.

With the decision, Japanese can travel to Beijing on their own responsibility and judgment but they must give heed to their safety, Nakayama said.

Foreign Ministry sources said the decision was also influenced by the fact that no objections came from other Western countries against last month's partial removal of the restrictions and that those countries allow their nationals to travel to China.

The sources added that the Chinese Government has also unofficially asked Japan to completely remove restrictions on travel to China.

Ito Favors Lifting Travel Restraint

*OW2009144189 Tokyo KYODO in English 1125 GMT
20 Sep 89*

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 20 KYODO—Former Foreign Minister Masayoshi Ito urged Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu on Wednesday to lift the government's restraint on visits to Beijing, officials said.

Meeting Kaifu at his official residence, Ito made the request in reporting a visit to China where he and four other Japanese Diet members met Chinese leaders, including Deng Xiaoping. They returned home on Tuesday.

On the Chinese leaders' attitude toward the June 4 bloody military crackdown on pro-democracy demonstrators in Beijing's Tiananmen Square, Ito told Kaifu that they did not admit the government's responsibility for the incident.

Ito said they were hoping other countries would not try to interfere in China's internal affairs.

Ito also urged Kaifu to start Japan's 810 billion yen loan package to China for the sake of Japan-China relations, the officials said.

After the meeting with Ito, Kaifu told reporters that Japan will lift the restraint on travel to Beijing when the situation in Beijing is judged as calm.

JSP To Continue Freeze on PRC Exchanges

*OW2209082789 Tokyo KYODO in English 0753 GMT
22 Sep 89*

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 22 KYODO—The Japan Socialist Party (JSP) will continue a freeze on high-level exchanges with China, JSP Secretary General Tsuruo Yamaguchi said on Friday.

Yamaguchi told reporters that the JSP still regrets China's June 4 bloody crackdown on the pro-democracy movement.

A lifting of martial law in the capital is the precondition for Yamaguchi to accept a Chinese invitation to visit Beijing, Yamaguchi said.

The freeze does not cover rank and file JSP members, however, he said.

The Government of Japan announced earlier in the day that it will lift an advisory against Japanese travel to Beijing on Monday.

Government Announces New Ambassador to Beijing

*OW2209031189 Tokyo KYODO in English 0140 GMT
22 Sep 89*

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 22 KYODO—The Government on Friday appointed Hiroshi Hashimoto, ambassador to Egypt, as ambassador to China to succeed Toshihiro Nakajima.

The appointment took effect on the same day.

Hashimoto, 63, was head of the China Division of the Foreign Ministry's Asian Affairs Bureau when Japan normalized relations with China in 1972 under then-Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka.

When Japanese school textbooks glossing over Japan's invasion of China during World War II developed into a political issue between the two countries in 1982, Hashimoto worked to deal with the problem as head of the ministry's Public Information and Cultural Affairs Bureau.

Hashimoto, a graduate of the University of Tokyo, joined the ministry in 1953 and was ambassador to Egypt from January 1986 after occupying such posts as chief of the Asian Affairs Bureau and ambassador to Singapore.

Nakajima's future position has not been decided yet, Foreign Ministry sources said.

Official Hails SRV Withdrawal From Cambodia

*OW2109141089 Tokyo KYODO in English 1352 GMT
21 Sep 89*

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 21 KYODO—Japan's Foreign Ministry on Thursday welcomed a Vietnamese troop withdrawal from Kampuchea but believes the action will not immediately lead to peace there, a senior ministry official said.

The official, who asked not to be named, said the unilateral withdrawal, which started Thursday for completion next Tuesday, leaves a "fundamental problem" unsolved.

Whether Vietnam has completely withdrawn its troops from Kampuchea cannot be verified since the pullout is being done without supervision by the United Nations and other international organizations, he said.

The official said no comprehensive solution to the conflict is possible without further talks among the four warring factions.

Japan will continue to cooperate in bringing peace to Kampuchea through the United Nations and International Conferences on Kampuchea in Paris, he said.

SRV Refugees To Be Separated From Chinese

OW2009143489 Tokyo KYODO in English 1009 GMT 20 Sep 89

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 20 KYODO—Officials ended a five-hour demonstration by Vietnamese refugees in Tokyo on Wednesday by promising them separate accommodation from their Chinese-speaking counterparts.

The 286 Vietnamese refugees, who brushed past security officials into the street outside the building where they are staying, were persuaded to return.

The Vietnamese, including a handful of women and children, had staged a sit-in about a kilometer from the refugee center at a highway underpass.

Leaders of the Vietnamese group said they feared an attack by Chinese refugees at the center, the Tokyo International Refugee assistance Center. The Chinese-speakers, they said, are not Vietnamese citizens but Chinese nationals. The director of the center, Shoji Onodera, maintained that the refugees in question are Vietnamese of Chinese descent.

Police promised protection and said the Vietnamese could remain at the center office until separate facilities could be arranged, center assistant and interpreter Nguyen Thanh Binh said.

Binh added that police told the Vietnamese they would allow them to leave the center again if they could not be protected from an attack.

A Vietnamese resident of Japan said several of the refugees told him the Chinese-speakers may have home-made weapons.

Onodera said a MAINICHI SHIMBUN reporter was hospitalized on Tuesday after being attacked by several Chinese at the center.

Onodera confirmed that several clothes-drying poles at the center had been broken or disappeared.

Several Vietnamese, formerly residents at the center, broke into the center Saturday and attacked Chinese boat people there. Police escorted one Vietnamese wearing a red headband away from the center Wednesday after a brief dispute erupted.

Onodera said officials would do "what is possible" to separate the two groups after talking to representatives from each side. But problems remain, he said, over the use of dining rooms, showers and other joint facilities.

Over 1,200 people are housed at the crowded facility, which has a capacity of 720 people.

The conflict has brought to a virtual standstill regular operations at the center, which provides Japanese language instruction to refugees deciding to settle here, Onodera said.

Immigration authorities have detained several hundred Chinese nationals posing as Vietnamese refugees and say they will be deported. Screening measures were instituted September 13 to identify job-seeking "economic refugees."

Observers believe these developments have contributed to tensions between the two groups, as there is apprehension among them that they may not be granted refugee status.

ROK Requests UN Admission Assistance

OW2209042589 Tokyo KYODO in English 0337 GMT 22 Sep 89

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 22 KYODO—South Korean Ambassador to Japan Yi Won-kyong on Friday called on Japan to "take the lead" in creating an environment for South Korea to be allowed to join the United Nations, Japanese Foreign Ministry officials said.

The officials said Yi made the request in a brief call on Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama, who leaves for New York on Saturday to attend the 44th UN General Assembly meeting. Yi did not elaborate further and Nakayama made no response, they said.

The topic is expected to be taken up again when Nakayama meets in New York next Monday with South Korean Foreign Minister Choi Ho-chung, officials said.

South Korea has been pursuing UN admission since 1973, either jointly with North Korea or by itself.

Earlier this year, Seoul made approaches to Japan for its assistance in creating a favorable atmosphere to facilitate its membership.

Japan has indicated its support for either options, saying that South Korea's admission would add "universality" to the world body and help ease tension on the Korean Peninsula.

Foreign Ministry sources said that while it is unlikely Seoul will submit an application to the UN for membership this year, it is leaning toward its own seat without North Korea's joint participation.

Nakayama and his South Korean counterpart are also expected to discuss the holding of a bilateral meeting between the ministers of each side, originally set for autumn.

News reports in Seoul said Japan requested that the planned meeting, which would be the 15th of its kind and the 1st in 3 years, be shortened from 3 days to 2.

South Korea, meanwhile, has reportedly indicated the view that the meeting should be canceled if Japan is not serious about devoting time to it.

Officials said Nakayama told Yi that while Japan wants the meeting held as soon as possible, Japanese ministers will soon be preoccupied with Diet matters and South Korea also has a heavy diplomatic agenda ahead of it. Yi did not give his views, officials said.

Postponement of ROK Ministerial Meeting Likely

OW2209114889 Tokyo KYODO in English 1105 GMT
22 Sep 89

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 20 KYODO—Plans to hold a ministerial meeting between Japan and South Korea in Seoul this autumn now seem doomed to failure, a Japanese Foreign Ministry spokesman said Friday.

Spokesman Taizo Watanabe, in a meeting with Japanese reporters, said that the proposed 15th bilateral multi-ministerial meeting has run into scheduling difficulties and will likely be postponed until after autumn.

Watanabe said the difficulties were confirmed earlier Friday in a meeting between Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama and South Korean Ambassador to Japan Yi Won-kyong at the Foreign Ministry.

Officials who gave an earlier briefing on the Foreign Ministry meeting said Nakayama told Yi that while Japan wants the ministerial meeting held as soon as possible, Japan will soon be caught up in Diet matters and South Korea has a heavy diplomatic agenda ahead of it.

The meetings are usually attended on the Japanese side by the ministers of foreign affairs, international trade and industry, finance and justice, as well as the director general of the Economic Planning Agency.

The last such meeting was held in Tokyo in December 1986, but was not followed up due to Seoul's preoccupation with presidential elections and hosting the Seoul Olympic Games.

Japan's domestic political concerns and the death of Emperor Hirohito led to postponements not only of the talks, but also on two occasions of a visit to Japan by South Korean President No Tae-u.

After a recent Japanese proposal to reduce the length of the meetings from three days to two, Seoul reportedly replied that it need not be held at all if Japan lacked interest.

In his meeting with Nakayama, Yi called on Japan to "take the lead" in creating an environment for South Korea's eventual entry into the United Nations.

Yi's call came a day after Nakayama told reporters that Japan is supportive of South Korea's bid for admission to the world body.

South Korea has been pursuing dual seating along with North Korea in the U.N. since 1973. But lack of progress with North Korea over the issue has stifled that hope, and Seoul has recently been pushing for solo entry.

Earlier this year Seoul made its first approaches to Japan for assistance in creating an atmosphere which would facilitate that end, officials said.

Watanabe said Japan "essentially" supports the admission of both Koreas into the U.N. as something which would add "universality," or impartiality, to the world body and help ease tension on the Korean peninsula.

But if South Korea wishes to join the U.N. on its own, it has Japan's backing in that endeavor too, he said.

Watanabe did not indicate whether Japan was willing to "take the lead" as the ambassador requested, but one official at the ministry said Japan could possibly render assistance.

"Japan has been mediating between South Korea and other countries with which it has no relations, such as China and Soviet Union, so if South Korea were to ask Japan to help on this matter, we could possibly contact (those countries)," he said.

The official added it is unlikely, however, that Seoul would submit its application for U.N. membership this year.

Nakayama leaves for New York on Saturday to attend the opening of the 44th session of the United Nations General Assembly, and is expected to discuss the issue further with his South Korean counterpart Choe Hong-chung when they hold consultations Monday morning.

Forthcoming World Bank, IMF Meetings Examined

OW2209021489 Tokyo KYODO in English 0014 GMT
22 Sep 89

[By Isao Ikariya]

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 22 KYODO—The World Bank and the International Monetary Fund [IMF] will kick off their joint annual meetings in Washington this weekend, but whether they will yield any fresh results is still open to question.

The meetings, part of a series of monetary talks in Washington, will give major industrialized democracies an opportunity to discuss a wide range of monetary and financial issues, among them foreign exchange rates, World Bank lending to China, now under suspension, and an increase in IMF resources.

The first and key meeting on currency matters will likely come on Saturday, the day before the World Bank-IMF meetings, when finance ministers and central bankers from the so-called Group of Seven (G-7) industrial nations are expected to meet secretly.

From Japan, Finance Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto and Bank of Japan Governor Satoshi Sumita will attend the meeting.

Finance Ministry officials do not comment directly on the G-7 gathering, but have suggested that it will wind up with a communique similar to that issued at last April's G-7 meeting.

In the last communique, the seven monetary powers—the United States, Japan, West Germany, Britain, France, Italy, and Canada—reaffirmed their commitment to secure exchange rate stability, saying that “A rise of the dollar which undermines adjustment efforts, or an excessive decline, would be counterproductive.”

At that time, the dollar traded at around 132 yen, a level well below the current 145 yen level.

Japanese monetary officials have said repeatedly that the dollar's upswing since then has spawned concern, saying it impedes domestic price stability, economic structural reform, and improving trade imbalances among major trading countries.

But they stressed that policy coordination among G-7 nations has been effective despite the dollar's advance, which has fueled speculation of a collapse in G-7 policy coordination.

In the latest bid to ward off negative speculation, Bank of Japan Governor Satoshi Sumita reiterated at Wednesday's press conference that “It's not accurate to say that there is a crack in coordination.”

“The G-7 nations have been acting in accordance with their agreement (on policy coordination),” Sumita said.

Finance Ministry officials have taken a similar stance.

“Policy coordination has been working well. And we are all in agreement when looking at the currency market,” a senior official said on condition of anonymity.

“There has been no fundamental change in our (the G-7's) approach to the dollar,” he said.

At the World Bank-IMF meetings, the issue of whether World Bank lending to China should be resumed will be high on the agenda.

The 152-nation international lending agency has suspended its consideration of new loans to China in the wake of Beijing's military crackdown on prodemocracy demonstrators in Tiananmen Square in early June.

Any agreement on an early resumption of loans, however, is unlikely at the coming meetings since major World Bank member nations, particularly the U.S., have taken a tough stance.

World Bank President Barber B. Conable has expressed hope that loans to China can resume within an appropriate period, but said no timetable has been set.

Japan itself has stuck to its cautious stance despite insisting that China should not be isolated. Finance Ministry officials have said Tokyo will not support resumption of World Bank lending to China unless China lifts martial law in Beijing.

“It's a touch-and-go situation now that the martial law remains in force. And I don't believe China will withdraw it at an early date,” one official said.

Chinese Communist Party Secretary General Jiang Zemin told a Japanese delegation of lawmakers in Beijing Monday that Beijing has no immediate plans to lift the martial law.

Japanese bankers also doubt that a ban on World Bank lending to China will be lifted at the meetings.

“I see no possibility that approval will come out of the Washington meetings for resuming lending to China,” said Yoh Kurosawa, vice president for the Industrial Bank of Japan.

Kurosawa said Japan is unlikely to take the lead in this issue at the meetings although an early resumption of World Bank lending to China will be good for Japan.

“An unstable Chinese economy will not bring about any benefit to Japan. So Japan, for its part, wants to see the freeze on lending lifted as early as possible. But there is no cue to take action on this issue,” Kurosawa said in an interview with KYODO News Service.

Debate over an increase in IMF resources will also be in the spotlight at the meetings, but there is little possibility of any clear accord on the issue, according to Finance Ministry officials.

Ministry officials have said Japan will advocate its right to take a larger capital subscription, or quota share, in the fund when its resources are raised. IMF quotas determine members' voting power in the institution.

The IMF will make its ninth increase in capital or quota shares by the end of this year.

At present, Japan ranks fifth with a 4.7 percent quota share, behind the U.S., which ranks first with 19.9 percent, Britain with 6.9 percent, West Germany with 6.0 percent, and France with 5.0 percent.

Michel Camdessus, the IMF's managing director, has reiterated that IMF quotas should be doubled to keep itself abreast of world economic growth.

But G-7 nations remain widely divided over the size of an increase in IMF resources, leaving it unlikely that the meetings will end with an accord.

A senior Finance Ministry official has said that Tokyo will not seek a decision on the issue at the meetings because a solution will come by the end of this year.

“It's a very sensitive issue. And there is a still long way to go before reaching accord,” he said.

At the World Bank-IMF meetings, environmental issues and Third World debt will also be discussed.

Ozawa Says No Plan To Dissolve Lower House

*OW2109102789 Tokyo KYODO in English 0859 GMT
21 Sep 89*

[Text] Mito, Sept. 21 KYODO—Liberal Democratic Party [LDP] Secretary General Ichiro Ozawa on Thursday denied any plan to dissolve the House of Representatives to hold a general election this year.

Ozawa, speaking at a press conference in Mito, north of Tokyo, said "there cannot be a general election either in November or in December."

Opposition parties have urged the cabinet of Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu to disband the 512-seat Lower House.

Ozawa was visiting Mito on a campaign tour for an LDP candidate in the October 1 by-election for the House of Councillors.

Doi Urges Opposition To Shape Common Policies

*OW2109102589 Tokyo KYODO in English 0847 GMT
21 Sep 89*

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 21 KYODO—Japan Socialist Party Chairwoman Takako Doi (JSP) called on Thursday for concerted opposition efforts to adopt joint policies toward establishment of a coalition government.

Doi filed the appeal with leaders of the JSP's three probable coalition partners—Komeito, the Democratic Socialist Party (DSP) and the United Social Democratic Party (USDP).

Doi was speaking at the regular convention of the country's second largest labor organization Sohyo, the main base of support for the JSP.

In an address to about 200 delegates to the two-day Sohyo convention, the country's first woman head of a major political party pointed to the need for the four parties to coordinate their respective ideas and policies and to formulate common ground.

She asked organized labor to cooperate with the four opposition parties and force the ruling Liberal Democratic Party into losing its majority in the next general election in the 512-seat House of Representative.

Doi said the four opposition parties have agreed to submit a bill to abolish the unpopular 3 percent consumption tax to the 252-seat House of Councillors, where the ruling Liberal Democratic party lost its majority in the wake of the July 23 election.

Sohyo leader Takeshi Kurokawa, in a speech to the session, urged the JSP to fully acknowledge that Japan is a member of the West.

Kurokawa said that the JSP needs to confirm this position as a precondition to promoting talks with three other opposition parties to set up a coalition government.

Komeito Chairman Koshiro Ishida, Satsuki Eda, head of the USDP, and Toshifumi Tateyama, chairman of Japan's largest labor organization Rengo, were also present at the opening day session.

Sohyo, which has led the country's labor movement in the post-war years, is scheduled to decide whether to disband itself at the convention and to merge with Rengo in November.

GNP Shows Decline in 2d Quarter

*OW2109133289 Tokyo KYODO in English 0753 GMT
21 Sep 89*

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 21 KYODO—The Japanese economy shrank by an inflation-adjusted annualized rate of 3.1 percent during the three months from April to June, as domestic consumption slowed to a crawl, the Economic Planning Agency (EPA) announced Thursday.

Japan's gross national product (GNP), which grew an annualized 9.6 percent in the first quarter, posted the first quarter-to-quarter decline in four quarters.

The April-June GNP represented a shrinkage of 0.8 percent from the previous quarter, the EPA said.

EPA officials attributed the downswing of the economy to sluggish domestic spending, which fell 1.3 percent from the previous three months, combined with a sharp 3.2-percent slip in exports.

But a senior EPA economist brushed aside any concern of a major economic slowdown, terming the decline in the second quarter "a one-shot phenomenon that is primarily a product of reactions to the extraordinary upsurge in demand in March just before the consumption tax was introduced."

"The domestic economy still remains on an expansionary path, with the achievement of the government's annual growth target of 4.0 percent being a fair bet," the economist, who declined to be identified, said.

Japan's nominal GNP fell 0.6 percent in the second quarter from the preceding three months, totaling an annualized 380.94 trillion yen.

The domestic demand contributed to pushing up the real-term GNP by 0.2 percent, with the decline in external demand scything 1.0 percent off the growth.

Also putting a drag on the expansion was weaker individual consumption, which fell 1.3 percent from the previous quarter, the largest slide since the first quarter in 1974, depressing growth by 0.7 percent.

Capital spending rose 2.8 percent, slowing from the robust 6.8 percent advance in the previous three months.

The inventory in the private sector swelled 65.1 percent after a sharp decline in the previous quarter.

Exports weakened 3.2 percent for the first quarter-to-quarter skid in one year.

EPA economists, however, countered the speculation that domestic consumption is losing steam by pointing to recent brisk consumption indicators, such as auto sales and overseas travel.

They also cited a healthy growth in workers' income which surged by an annual clip of 5.5 percent in the second quarter from the same period last year.

"There has been no sign of change in the strength of the nation's spending so far," one of them said.

"The economy is signaling neither a slow-down nor an overheating, and expansion is likely to continue for a while unless the tight labor market creates any serious inflationary threat," he said.

North Korea

Struggle to Expel New U.S. Ambassador Urged

SK2109111289 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 20 Sep 89

[Statements by Yun Chong-won from the "Hour For Youths and Students" program: "We Should Expel New U.S. Ambassador to South Korea"]

[Text] How are you, youths and students? Synchronized with the arrival in Seoul of Donald Gregg, the new U.S. ambassador to South Korea, campuses are seething with the hot wind of anti-U.S. sentiments. The National Council of University Student Representatives [Chon-daehyop] has decided today to make this week the anti-U.S. struggle week in connection with Ambassador Gregg's assumption of office, and to stage the struggle against Ambassador Gregg's assumption of office. According to this decision, wallposters and slogans, which oppose Ambassador Gregg's assumption of office, have been posted on university campuses in Seoul.

In the case of Yonsei University, slogans which denounce and oppose Gregg's assumption of office in the name of the general student association of the school have been posted on the front gate of the school. These slogans contain the following: We cannot repress indignation over the assumption of office of Gregg, who was the wirepuller of the Yusin dictatorship. A concerned student from the general student association of the school said: Gregg's assumption of office as U.S. ambassador to South Korea is intended to induce a political situation in South Korea, in conformity with national interests of the United States and, thus establish a system for a great alliance of conservative forces in South Korea. When he served in South Korea as chief of the South Korean branch of the U.S. CIA, Gregg maneuvered

the Yusin dictatorship from behind the scenes, and because of this we will stage the struggle against his assumption of office.

Such a struggle on the campuses against Gregg's assumption of office as the U.S. ambassador to South Korea is extremely natural. Gregg's assumption of office as the new U.S. ambassador to South Korea, with an intelligence and operational mission, not a diplomatic one, is a definite, vicious challenge to our youths, students, and masses of all walks of life, who are strongly calling for the withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea, the end of the U.S. colonial rule over South Korea, and the liquidation of No Tae-u's pro-U.S. military dictatorship.

Gregg, as everyone knows, is an intelligence expert who has worked in the CIA, the general headquarters of the intelligence field, for nearly 30 years, since 1965. He is also a core element, who has been known as the number one expert on South Korean affairs within the U.S. Government. While serving in the CIA, Gregg was involved in intelligence activities in Asia for 18 years. Beginning in 1973, he served as a special advisor to the U.S. ambassador to South Korea, and as chief of the South Korean branch of the United States' CIA for 3 years. The period during which he served in Seoul was precisely a (?chaotic) period, during which the Kim Tae-chung abduction incident took place; the Yusin fascist, terrorist rule was rampant; a murderous emergency measure was issued (?in succession); the North-South dialogue, which had been arranged with so much effort, was reduced to rubble; and thus, grave trials were created on the road of our masses' struggle for independence, democracy, and reunification.

Standing behind this [word indistinct] was Gregg, the notorious intelligence schemer, who directly controlled the military, fascist, and dictatorial regime. Because of this, even after he was picked up by Bush and promoted on his own merits from the CIA to the National Security Council, Gregg not only played the role of advisor to the working-level experts on South Korean affairs in the Department of State and the CIA, but was also deeply involved in the pending issues between South Korea and the United States, playing the role of Bush's right-hand man.

It is not difficult to predict what role Gregg, who set foot on this land in [word indistinct] for the first time to perform the role of the officer in charge of the Seoul branch of the United States' CIA, will play in the future as the U.S. ambassador to South Korea.

In a nutshell, Gregg has no justification whatsoever to become a diplomat in light of international diplomatic practice, or in light of his (?career). This is why our youths, students, and masses of all walks of life have resolutely opposed and rejected Gregg since early this year, when he was appointed as the new ambassador to South Korea after Lilley was dismissed from the post of U.S. ambassador to South Korea. Asserting that the appointment as U.S. ambassador to South Korea of

those who have the career of intelligence and conspiratorial activity is because the United States has regarded South Korea as the target of its intelligence and operational activities, not as the target for its diplomatic activity, [words indistinct] the press circles, too, have warned that the appointment of Gregg as U.S. ambassador to South Korea will result in further fanning of anti-U.S. sentiment in South Korea.

Why did the United States [as heard] approve the appointment of Gregg as U.S. ambassador to South Korea, and why did they send him to this land, despite the fact that his appointment aroused big controversy in the (?U.S. Congress)? It was their intent to continuously hold on to this land as a colony and military base, by obliterating the ever-growing anti-U.S. movement for independence and reunification among our masses, by maintaining the shaking colonial and fascist rule, and by strengthening the rule through intelligence and conspiratorial activities.

Youths and students: As you know well, Gregg manipulated the Yusin dictatorship behind the scenes, in a covert manner. However, it is certain that Gregg will manipulate the No Tae-u regime in an overt manner. However, this is indeed a foolish delusion. Our youths, students, and masses of all walks of life who have been awakened through the consciousness of national independence will never allow the United States to perpetrate its policy of manipulating the No Tae-u regime behind the scenes, through intelligence and conspiratorial activities.

This is why, with the arrival of Gregg in Seoul, befitting the occasion, Chondaehyop has already decided to further vitalize the anti-U.S. struggle as the first task in its struggle, to be staged in the second semester. The flames of the anti-U.S. struggle, which are now vigorously burning on the campuses of all universities, according to this decision of Chondaehyop, and this is a very encouraging tendency.

Our one million students should vigorously stage the anti-U.S. struggle to drive the U.S. aggressors out of this land, who are manipulating, from behind the scenes, the present political situation dominated by public security affairs, in response to the appeal of Chondaehyop. During the present anti-U.S. struggle week, we should stage the mass struggle to expel Gregg, who [words indistinct] and to abolish the South Korean branch of the United States' CIA, the den of U.S. intelligence and conspiratorial activities. Thank you.

Democratic Front Condemns Gregg Appointment

SK2209055089 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
0523 GMT 22 Sep 89

[Text] Pyongyang September 22 (KCNA)—The spokesman for the Central Committee of the South Korean National Democratic Front [SKNDF] (Hanminjon) in a statement to the press September 17 said that all the patriotic people should rise up with the inauguration

of Gregg, an envoy of the intelligence terror rule, as U.S. ambassador to South Korea and courageously turn out in the plaza of the anti-U.S. struggle to expel him and terminate the U.S. colonial rule, according to radio "Voice of National Salvation".

The Bush administration has dispatched Gregg as U.S. ambassador in Seoul at last, though the endorsement of his appointment had been delayed for eight months because of the opposition of the South Korean people and protest within the U.S. Congress. Lurking behind it is the sinister intention to bridge over the crisis of the tottering colonial rule by means of commanding and backing on the spot the "repressive rule for public peace" which has been intensified after Bush's trip to South Korea and, furthermore, consolidate and perpetuate the colonial domination over South Korea.

Pusan Launches Campaign To Boycott U.S. Films

SK1809220089 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
1500 GMT 18 Sep 89

[Text] Pyongyang September 18 (KCNA)—The Tongari Association of Pusan University of Foreign Studies in South Korea called for a campaign for boycotting American films directly distributed by the UIP (American Film Distribution Company), according to a report.

The association posted up a wallpaper in the campus as part of the propaganda activity of the campaign. The wallpaper carried slogans "Let us boycott films distributed by UIP" and "U.S. imperialists obliterating national culture, go home" and titles on the films distributed by UIP.

South Plan for UN Entry Denounced

SK2209041189 *Pyongyang Domestic Service*
in Korean 2218 GMT 16 Sep 89

[NODONG SINMUN 17 September special article: "The Puppets' Attempt to Enter the United Nations Is an Antinational Maneuver for the Fabrication of Two Koreas"]

[Text] The separatists at home and abroad regard the United Nations as a favorable stage for their maneuvers to perpetuate Korea's division and to fabricate two Koreas.

In a so-called regular news conference on 1 September, the puppet South Korean foreign minister raved that he will continuously push ahead with the plan to enter the United Nations, irrespective of the form, whether a simultaneous or separate entry, and will strive to create an atmosphere favorable to entry into the United Nations.

According to a report, he will meet with the U.S. secretary of state and the Japanese foreign minister to explain the lawfulness of South Korea's entry into the United Nations and to beg for their cooperation by

visiting the United States late this month when the UN General Assembly opens and will carry out behind-the-scenes negotiations.

The South Korean puppets' plan to continuously push ahead with entry into the United Nations is designed to legalize the division of the nation by applying to divided Korea the general practice of internationally recognizing a UN member nation as an independent state.

This is a script written by the U.S. imperialists and is nothing but a wicked trick to implement, in the name of the United Nations, the outdated ruling method of the imperialists to rule a country by dividing it.

Under the manipulation of the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries, the South Korean puppets constantly attempt to realize the simultaneous entry of North and South Korea into the United Nations, as well as the separate entry of South Korea. However, it could not avoid failure each time.

That the No Tae-u military fascist clique is continuously going around with the plan of entry into the United Nations, which was already rejected a long time ago by the people of the progressive nations of the world, is an intolerable antinational maneuver to fabricate two Koreas by obtaining international recognition of the nation's division.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: It is important in the struggle to achieve peace and the peaceful reunification of Korea to check the maneuvers of the United States and the South Korean authorities to fabricate two Koreas by realizing so-called cross recognition, cross contacts, and entry into the United Nations in order to perpetuate our nation's division.

The South Korean puppets rave as if their attempt to enter the United Nations is for the peace and reunification of the nation. But this is nothing but a sophistry to conceal their splittist maneuvers.

It is clear to everyone that the South Korean puppets' attempt to enter the United Nations, which is designed to internationalize the permanent division of Korea, cannot benefit reunification. The true intention of the puppets is to force our Republic to enter the United Nations by realizing the entry of South Korea into the United Nations.

Concerning this, a Japanese paper revealed that South Korea's entry into the United Nations is to seek the role of a firing pin for the simultaneous entry of North and South of Korea into the United Nations.

As for the South Korean regime, which babbles about the so-called entry into the United Nations, it is a colonial puppet regime, which was concocted by the U.S. imperialists and which can be maintained only under the protection of the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces. Thus, it can never represent the South Korean people.

That the puppets who are not even entitled to enter into the United Nations are raving about entry into the United Nations is indeed ridiculous. If South Korea is permitted to enter the United Nations, the South Korean puppet regime will act as if it is a legitimate independent state. If the North and the South of Korea enter the United Nations separately, being divided, our country will be recognized internationally as two states and the nation's division will be fixed permanently.

Needless to say, dividing the single nation into two states will only be the source of permanent national disaster and misfortune. The pains we have already suffered from division for more than 40 years are immeasurable. Nevertheless, if two states are created by fixing division, how can the Korean people, who want to live in harmony on the land of a unified fatherland, accept this situation as one designed for harmony and peace?

Perpetuating Korea's division by fabricating two Koreas will merely cause constant tension and will be the cause of war, instead of consolidating peace on the Korean peninsula.

The remark that the act of perpetuating division benefits harmony and peace is an idle utterance made by the U.S. imperialists in an attempt to remain in South Korea.

Indeed, the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and their policy of aggression and the separatists' maneuvers for permanent division of the nation are the basic factors which block the reunification of Korea and threatens peace by constantly aggravating the status of tension.

Under the circumstances in which there are outside aggressor forces within the nation and the nation's land and people are divided, tranquility and peace can never exist.

That the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean military fascist clique are talking about peace, while advancing along the road of opposing the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea and of perpetuating the division of the nation, is a mockery to our people and the peace-loving people of the world.

Today the people's aspiration for achieving the independent reunification of the nation by ending the nation's division is being enhanced to an unprecedented degree.

Putting forward national reunification as the supreme national task from the first day of the nation's division, the people in the northern half of the Republic are making all efforts to realize it.

Today the struggle for national reunification in South Korea turned into a movement of the majority of the people, not of a small number, and expanded into a mass movement embracing all strata. This struggle is developing into a struggle to achieve the reunification through the confederal system, based on the three principles for national reunification.

Korea's reunification has emerged as the realistic task awaiting solution, not the work of the distant future. However, the South Korean ruling bunch is attempting to fabricate two Koreas through entry into the United Nations, according to the U.S. imperialists' policy for two Koreas. This is nothing but a reckless act of separatists ignoring our people's aspiration for reunification.

As for the issue of entry into the United Nations, we also want to enter the United Nations and aspire to the early realization of the entry. However, the issue of entry of divided Korea into the United Nations is an important question deciding the fate of the nation and is a principled issue, which should be examined by linking it with national reunification by all means.

Therefore, we consistently maintained the principled position to enter the United Nations under one name and with one seat after reunification is achieved through the confederal system, according to the wishes and will of the people aspiring for reunification. Our just position enjoys absolute support from all the Korean people aspiring for national reunification and the peace-loving people of the world.

The issue of entry of our country into the United Nations is a domestic issue of the nation, which should be resolved through dialogue and negotiations between the North and the South. When reunification is achieved through the excellent development of the North-South dialogue, the issue of our nation's entry into the United Nations will be resolved of its own accord.

The act of instigating the South Korean puppets' maneuvers for entry into the United Nations and of sympathizing with them is an act of interfering in our nation's domestic affairs and hindering the realization of Korea's reunification by aggravating tension on the Korean peninsula.

The attempt of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets to justify the criminal maneuvers to perpetuate the nation's division in the name of the United Nations should absolutely not be tolerated but should be resolutely blocked.

All the Korean people who aspire for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland will never tolerate the maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges to fabricate two Koreas through entry into the United Nations.

If the South Korean ruling bunch advances along the road of permanent division, while continuously adhering to the maneuvers for entry into the United Nations, it can never avoid the curse and denunciation by our people and the world's people.

South Participation in Exercises Denounced

*SK2209061289 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0537 GMT 22 Sep 89*

[Text] Pyongyang September 22 (KCNA)—The No Tae-u military fascist clique announced their official stand to

participate in the Rim-Pacific Military Exercises (RIMPAC) from next year, according to reports.

This proves that the South Korean puppets are being deeply inveigled in the U.S. imperialists' dangerous nuclear war provocation moves.

This is the first time the No group officially announced that they will participate in the "RIMPAC 90" war gamble, and this arouses heightened vigilance of our people and other peaceloving people of the world.

And it must be noted that the South Korean puppets formally declared that the puppet army would participate in the three-month "PACEX 89" military maneuvers the U.S. imperialists started in the vast waters of the Pacific in August by inveigling their satellite countries including Japan.

This fact bespeaks that the U.S.-Japan-South Korea triangular military alliance is on the move and the U.S. imperialists are directing the spearhead of their aggression more frenziedly against Korea and other countries in Asia, and furthermore, against socialist countries.

The No group announced its decision to participate in the "PACES" and "RIMPAC" war maneuvers as demanded by its master, U.S. imperialists, in an effort to maintain its "power" and prolong its remaining days, and thus showed the whole world that it would not hesitate to offer the puppet army as cannon fodder for aggression any time.

Our people and the world's peaceloving people will never tolerate the criminal aggressive moves of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges who are rushing headlong to the brink of war, rendering the situation more strained in the Asia-Pacific region with every passing day.

South Korean Independence Questioned

*SK2109131789 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1025 GMT 21 Sep 89*

[Text] Pyongyang September 21 (KCNA)—The separatists at home and abroad are now trying hard to paint South Korea as an "independent state". This is a shameless misrepresentation of the reality and an obtrusive act of the separatists to divide one land into two parts, declares NODONG SINMUN today.

The news analyst says:

The basic criterion of an independent state is *chajusong*. But South Korea is a colony which is occupied by foreign aggressors and which has no sovereignty in any sphere of social life.

The U.S. imperialists decide the formation of the political forces in South Korea. They have propped up the military dictatorship by means of "change of power", while manipulating their stooges to stage "coup d'etat" each time the crisis of their colonial rule became serious. The fabrication of the "presidentship" of the traitor No

Tae-u, too, was actually a political coup d'etat by a military dictator without a gun report, which fully revealed the true color of the No Tae-u "regime" as a bastard of the United States.

It is the U.S. imperialists who indicate the direction of the home and foreign policy and have the final say in making and execution of policies in South Korea. When the crisis of the colonial rule assumed serious dimensions in the June popular uprising in 1987, the United States made the traitor No issue the "June 29 declaration" known as "commitments to democratisation" in a bid to bridge over the crisis.

Now the U.S. and many other foreign monopolies and businesses control the South Korean economy as a whole, squeezing colonial superprofits.

The military prerogative including the operational command is left in the hand of the United States.

The South Korean puppet army is the colonial mercenary army which is no more than a bullet shield and cannon fodder for the execution of the U.S. imperialists' policies of colonial enslavement and aggression.

The news analyst continues:

It is nonsense to describe the South Korean "regime" with no independence in any sphere of social life as an "independent" one.

If the "independence" of South Korea is to become the topic of a talk, the U.S. Armed Forces must be withdrawn from South Korea and the U.S. interference in its internal affairs must be terminated.

No matter how loudly the puppets may cry about "independence" and "sovereignty", it sounds like silly jargon.

Antisocialist Attempts Said Bound To Fail

*SK2209114389 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1013 GMT 22 Sep 89*

[Text] Pyongyang September 22 (KCNA)—Futile are the attempts of modern imperialists to destroy socialism whose indestructible vitality has been proved clearly through historical practice, and they are bound to go bankrupt, declares NODONG SINMUN in a signed article today.

The imperialist moves to stem the development of socialism and turn it back to the road of capitalism are, in fact, nothing but the wriggle of those in their deathbed, the article says.

Noting that the U.S.-led imperialists are making desperate efforts to contain and destroy socialism which is incomparably superior to capitalism, regarding it as a thorn in their flesh, it goes on:

The anti-communist, anti-socialist moves of the imperialists are becoming vicious and crafty as never before. While trying to gain predominance of strength over

socialist countries and contain and destroy them by strength, they resort to every conceivable heinous and sly intrigue to undermine them politically and economically, ideologically and culturally. However desperately they may try, they can never destroy socialism or block its progress.

History shows that those who ran amuck in the anti-communist, anti-socialist moves finally drank a bitter cup and met their own destruction without exception. Hitler and Tojo were among them, and Churchill who was the first to declare a policy of cold war against socialism right after the Second World War met a miserable end.

Former boss of U.S. imperialism Reagan, too, had to dismount the stage after he went off into anti-communist hysterics, crying that he would "throw communism into the dustbin of history."

The anti-communist, anti-socialist moves of the imperialists, as in the past, so in the future, too, will end in failure.

The article stresses:

Although the imperialist reactionary forces have made all efforts to destroy socialism since its inception, it has emerged always triumphant, far from being smashed.

The anti-socialist moves of imperialism which are in essence anti-historic and anti-popular are bound to go bankrupt in face of rejection and resistance by the popular masses. The more viciously the imperialists resort to their anti-socialist strategy, the stronger resistance they will face from the world people, and it will only precipitate their own destruction.

Message to Kim Il-song From Foreign Leaders

*SK2209054089 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0518 GMT 22 Sep 89*

[Text] Pyongyang September 22 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received congratulatory messages from Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]-Workers' Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola; Mohamed Abdelaziz, president of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic and secretary general of the Polisario Front; H. Kamuzu Banda, president of the Republic of Malawi; Q.K.J. Masire, president of the Republic of Botswana; Olav the fifth, king of the Kingdom of Norway; E.M.S. Namboodiripad [spelling of name as received], general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of India (Marxist); and Vassos Lissaridhis, chairman of the Central Committee of the Socialist Party of Cyprus; on the occasion of the 41st anniversary of the founding of the DPRK.

The messages warmly hailed the 41st anniversary of the DPRK founding and expressed the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations and solidarity between the peoples of our country and the above-said countries will grow stronger and develop in the future.

Kim Il-song Sends Film to Honecker

SK2209073189 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0521 GMT 22 Sep 89

[Text] Pyongyang September 22 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent the long documentary film "the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students" to Comrade Erich Honecker, chairman of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic, as a gift.

It was conveyed to an official concerned by the Korean Ambassador to the GDR on September 19.

Polish Film Week Marked in DPRK

SK1909110089 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1030 GMT 19 Sep 89

[Text] Pyongyang September 19 (KCNA)—A Polish film week has begun on the occasion of the 45th anniversary of the resurrection of Poland. An opening ceremony of the film week was held today at the Pyongyang International Cinema House. Present there were vice-minister of Culture and Art Kim Chang-kuk and other personages concerned and working people in the city.

Polish ambassador to Korea Mieczyslaw Dedo was present on invitation. Speeches were made there. After the ceremony, the attendants appreciated a Polish feature film. Polish feature films will be screened at cinema houses in Pyongyang and local areas during the week.

O Chin-u Speaks at CSSR Embassy Reception

SK2209060089 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0528 GMT 22 Sep 89

[Text] Pyongyang September 22 (KCNA)—Vaclav Herman, Czechoslovak Ambassador to Korea, arranged a reception at his embassy Thursday evening upon the conclusion of the Czechoslovak military delegation's visit to our country.

Head of the delegation General Milan Vaclavik, minister of National Defence of Czechoslovakia, made a speech.

Highly estimating the successes made by the Korean people in building an independent state with the most advanced system in the world under the guidance of the Workers' Party of Korea, he said that all these achievements boost the prestige of the Korean people.

Noting that he had better knowledge of a high degree of preparedness of the Korean People's Armed Forces, he stated that the armed struggle which started in the thick forests of Mt. Paektu is now being carried forward by the Korean People's Army.

He touched upon the constant loving care shown by comrade President Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, for the people's army soldiers so that they may be always faithful to their duties for defending the gains of the revolution and the sovereignty of the socialist motherland.

He said that the strength of the armies of the two fraternal countries, whether they are standing on the eastern outpost or on the western outpost of socialism, exerts influence on the development of the world situation and provides a guarantee of strengthening socialism and the revolutionary and progressive forces and frustrating the imperialists' wild ambitions to weaken socialist community and seek a military advantage over it.

O Chin-u, minister of People's Armed Forces, spoke next.

He noted with great pleasure that the Czechoslovak military delegation has successfully concluded its work and an agreement was reached on the accord on the development of the friendly and cooperative relations and the exchange plan between the two armies. Recalling that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song received the delegation and said precious words for it, O Chin-u remarked: This shows well what a weighty importance our party and the government of the republic are attaching to the development of the friendly ties with Czechoslovakia.

We, he said, highly appreciate the achievements made by the fraternal Czechoslovak people in building socialism and extend full support to and firm solidarity with their efforts to uphold and safeguard socialism from the imperialists' aggressive and belligerent policy and their interference in internal affairs and to preserve and consolidate peace in Europe and the rest of the world.

Noting that at present the crafty double-dealing policies of the U.S.-led imperialists make it incumbent upon the socialist countries to further strengthen solidarity, he stressed: We will make every possible effort to further boost the friendly and cooperative relations with the fraternal Czechoslovak people and army in the future, too, and strengthen class support and solidarity with them.

Soldiers Meeting Welcomes CSSR Delegation

SK2109231789 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1503 GMT 21 Sep 89

[Text] Pyongyang September 21 (KCNA)—A soldiers' meeting of the Ministry of People's Armed Forces was held at the February 8 House of Culture today in welcome of the visiting military delegation of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic led by General Milan Vaclavik, minister of national defence.

Minister of People's Armed Forces O Chin-u spoke at the meeting.

Saying that the Korean visit of the military delegation marked an important milestone in expanding and developing the friendly and cooperative relations between the

armies of Korea and Czechoslovakia, he stressed these relations have been brought into full bloom and have become indestructible notably through meetings and talks between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and respected Comrades Milos Jakes and Gustav Husak.

Today the Czechoslovak Communist Party are principle of socialism, while taking decisive steps against the moves of the imperialists and other anti-socialist forces, O Chin-u said, and added:

Our people and people's army soldiers rejoice as over their own over the achievements made by the Czechoslovak people and soldiers in socialist construction and in their efforts to increase the nation's defence capabilities and warmly hail them.

We fully support the proposals for establishing a zone free from nuclear and chemical weapons in central Europe and creating a zone of trust, cooperation and good-neighbourhood in the border area between the Warsaw Treaty nations and the NATO nations, the proposals which the Czechoslovak party and government put forward with a view to consolidating peace and security in Europe. And we extend firm solidarity with your struggle to put them into effect.

Our people and people's army will, in the future, too, as in the past, advance in close unity with the fraternal Czechoslovak people and army and make every possible effort to further strengthen and develop friendship, solidarity and cooperation between the two armies.

Milan Vaclavik spoke next.

The conclusion of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea set a new landmark in the development on the relations between the two countries and opened up a new prospect for the successful development of these relations, he said, and continued:

I am really happy to witness the successes achieved by the Korean people under the wise leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Il-song, their great leader and an outstanding activist of the international communist movement and the international working-class movement.

He highly appreciate the DPRK's foreign policy for easing tension in Asia, on the Korean peninsula in particular.

We, he said, value the affirmative stand and support of the DPRK to peace policy of the countries of the socialist community for removing the danger of a nuclear war in the world and in the Asia-Pacific region, achieving disarmament, establishing nuclear-free zones and solving other urgent problems facing humanity.

Your efforts for materializing the just desire of the Korean people to reunify the country peacefully on a

democratic basis and live in one country are fully supported in Czechoslovakia, he stressed.

Silk banners were exchanged at the meeting.

Military Heads Receive CSSR Defense Minister

*LD2209091989 Prague International Service
in English 1900 GMT 21 Sep 89*

[Text] CSSR Defense Minister General Milan Vaclavik has said that Czechoslovakia supports North Korea's efforts for a peaceful reunification of the Korean peninsula along democratic lines. Officials of the North Korean armed forces, meeting with the CSSR Defense Minister in Pyongyang, today praised the Czechoslovak proposals for creating zones in Europe free of nuclear and chemical weapons, and a proposal for creating a zone of confidence, cooperation, and good-neighbourly relations on the line of contact between the Warsaw Pact and NATO states.

Medals, Orders Awarded 21 Sep

*SK2109134889 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1044 GMT 21 Sep 89*

[Text] Pyongyang September 21 (KCNA)—A ceremony was held today at the Mansudae Assembly Hall to award DPRK orders and medals to the members of the visiting military delegation of Czechoslovakia.

After a decree of the Central People's Committee of the DPRK was read out, vice-president Yi Chong-ok conferred orders and medals upon the delegation members.

The order of national flag first class was awarded to General Milan Vaclavik, minister of national defence, who is heading the delegation, the order of friendship first class to Colonel General Jaroslav Klich, director of the general political department of the Czechoslovak People's Army, and orders and medals to other members.

CPC Secretary Meets Supreme People's Delegation

*SK2209050189 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
1300 GMT 20 Sep 89*

[Text] Comrade Jiang Zemin, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, met with the delegation of the Supreme People's Assembly [SPA], headed by Son Song-pil, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the SPA, which is now visiting China, at Zhongnanhai in Beijing on 19 September.

At the talks, the head of the delegation conveyed warm greetings from the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il to respected Comrade Jiang Zemin. Expressing deep thanks, Comrade Jiang Zemin asked him to convey warm greetings from respected Comrade Deng Xiaoping and from himself to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il. He said that the Chinese people follow with joy the Korean people's successes achieved in the socialist

construction under the guidance of President Kim Il-song. Noting that China and Korea have a traditional and invincible friendship, he stressed that the Chinese people place a high value on the friendship. He said that China consistently supported the Korean people in their struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. The talks proceeded in an amicable atmosphere. Xi Zhongxun, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of China, and Chu Chang-chun, ambassador of our country to China, were present at the talks.

Turkish 'Anti-Bulgaria Campaign' Criticized

SK2109131989 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
1019 GMT 21 Sep 89

[Text] Pyongyang September 21 (KCNA)—The Turkish reactionary circles have launched an anti Bulgaria smear campaign, fabricating facts and distorting the reality over the Moslem problem. This is a wanton interference in the internal affairs of Bulgaria, a dignified sovereign state, and an act for deliberately deteriorating the interstate relations.

MINJU CHOSON says this in a signed commentary today.

Recalling that the Turkish reactionary circles have long since resorted to anti-Bulgaria manoeuvres, the commentary says:

It must not go unnoticed that they are trying to mislead world opinion by inveigling even their allies into their campaign.

It is not merely for slandering Bulgaria that NATO, an imperialist bloc of aggression, is involving itself in the Turkish reactionary circles' anti-Bulgaria campaign. This clearly shows that the imperialist reactionary forces are intensifying the anti-socialist moves in league with each other.

The Turkish authorities must stop the anti-Bulgaria plots at once, demands the commentary.

Bulgarian Ambassador Present at Soldiers Meeting

SK2109133889 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
1046 GMT 21 Sep 89

[Text] Pyongyang September 21 (KCNA)—A soldiers' meeting was held today at the unit to which Comrade Yi Chong-san belongs on the occasion of the 45th anniversary of the founding of the Bulgarian People's Army.

Present there together with soldiers of the unit were Bulgarian Ambassador to Korea Peter Danailov and his embassy officials.

Speeches were made there.

Technological Delegation Attends Geneva Meeting

SK2109133289 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
1041 GMT 21 Sep 89

[Text] Pyongyang September 21 (KCNA)—A Korean delegation headed by Kim Ung-ho, chairman of the DPRK invention committee and vice-chairman of the State Commission of Science and Technology, left here today to attend the 20th general meeting of the World Intellectual Property Organisation which will be held in Geneva.

Ho Tam Sees Japan Socialist Party Women's Group

SK2109005289 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
2217 GMT 20 Sep 89

[Text] Pyongyang September 20 (KCNA)—Secretary Ho Tam, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, today met at the Mansudae Assembly Hall and conversed in a friendly atmosphere with the Women's Delegation of the Japan Socialist Party [JSP] headed by member of the House of Councilors Terumi Gasuya, member of the Central Executive Committee and director of the Educational and Cultural Department of the JSP.

Choe Kwang Addresses Service for Kim Chong-suk

SK2109233389 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
1512 GMT 21 Sep 89

[Text] Pyongyang September 21 (KCNA)—A memorial service was held today at the February 8 House of Culture on the 40th anniversary of the death of Comrade Kim Chong-suk, an indomitable communist revolutionary fighter.

Attending the meeting were officials of party and power bodies, administrative and economic organs, social organizations and central organs, generals of the Korean People's Army, anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters, bereaved families of revolutionary martyrs, men of science, education, culture and arts, health and the press, working people in the city and soldiers of the people's army.

O Chin-u, Yi Chong-ok, Yon Hyong-muk, Pak Song-chol, Kim Yong-nam, Kye Ung-tae, Chon Pyong-ho and other cadres were present at the meeting.

General Choe Kwang, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and chief of the general staff of the Korean People's Army, made a memorial address.

He said: The whole course of the shining revolutionary life and revolutionary activities of Comrade Kim Chong-suk was a glorious history of revolutionary struggle which made the rigorous years of the Korean revolution shine with heroic feats and immortal revolutionary

exploits, and the noble life of a true communist revolutionary who dedicated her all to a sacred cause for the liberation of the fatherland and the freedom and happiness of the people.

Born into a poor peasant's family in the dark days when the colonial rule of the Japanese imperialists over Korea had reached the culminating point, she cultivated the spirit of loving the country and hating the enemy from her childhood under the influence of the patriotic and revolutionary family and sturdily prepared herself to be a staunch revolutionary in the fierce flame of the anti-Japanese struggle.

After joining the Korean people's revolutionary army in September 1935, she highly displayed the indomitable spirit of an anti-Japanese heroine, covering a perilous road of hundreds of thousands of ri, attending the great leader in the whole period of the great anti-Japanese war.

After the liberation of the fatherland, she, upholding the great leader's line of building a new country, conducted energetic activities to carry it into effect. She passed away on September 22, 1949, at the age of 32.

Comrade Kim Chong-suk was an outstanding communist revolutionary fighter who possessed the noblest features in her steadfast stance and stand on attending the leader of revolution, in the spirit of devoted service to the fatherland and people, high sense of responsibility for the revolutionary duty, in love and sense of obligation to the comrades and in noble virtues.

She held in high esteem and followed respected Comrade Kim Il-song as the sun of the nation and the great leader of the Korean revolution and showed a too lofty example in unhesitatingly dedicating even her life for his safety and long life in good health.

The whole life of Comrade Kim Chong-suk was a noble and worthy life in which she performed undying exploits for the fatherland and the revolution, and most glorious life which shines as a paragon of loyalty to the leader in the annals of the struggle for the accomplishment of the revolutionary cause of *chuche* pioneered by the great leader.

The revolutionary life and great feats in struggle of Comrade Kim Chong-suk who made a priceless contribution to the brilliant today of our revolution and its bright future are cherished more dearly in the hearts of our people as time flows and they will be everlasting together with the history of our country endlessly prospering along the road of *chuche*, Choe Kwang stressed.

Chicken Plant Aided by Leaders Thrives

*SK1909111789 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1011 GMT 19 Sep 89*

[Text] Pyongyang September 19 (KCNA)—The Sopo chicken plant, a reliable egg producer and supplier of the capital city, is increasing egg production. This plant whose site was designated by the great leader President

Kim Il-song has boosted production 200 times over the past 30 years to meet a big part of the growing demand of the citizens for egg. Now it puts out in a few days what it produced in a year in its inception. The number of the chickens has increased 12 times, and that of the chickens tended by each raised 6-7 times.

The Sopo chicken plant is situated on the outskirts of Pyongyang. Tens of millions of eggs are produced annually at this plant which occupies a building area of more than 30 hectares with some 60 well-appointed hencoops.

President Kim Il-song has visited this plant on several occasions and explained technical problems in chicken raising and ways of increasing egg production. The technicians of the plant perfected and industrialized methods of caged chicken breeding and laid a solid foundation of poultry breeding by putting the raising of breed hens on a scientific and technological basis. Subsequently, the hencoop utility rate rose 5 times and the number of the chickens tended by each raiser over 3 times.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il who is carrying on energetic activities for the betterment of the living of the citizens of the capital city sent seed of animal protein feed to the plant to solve the problem of chicken feed. The plant succeeded in multiplying this seed through an assiduous study of its biological characteristic features and living conditions, with the result that it is now able to produce annually 20 tons of good-quality protein feed.

Meanwhile, it has created a vegetable protein feed production base of 27 hectares to turn out more than 20,000 tons of protein feed. Egg production has risen again with the mass production of protein feed. It has gone up three times in recent years.

South Korea

Gregg Arrival, ROK-U.S. Relations Analyzed

*SK2109101089 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean
19 Sep 89 p 3*

[Article by reporter Yim Tong-myong: "Layered Pending Issues Between Korea and the United States Posed To 'One Who Has Belatedly Arrived'—Relations Between the Two Countries and Ambassador Gregg's Function"]

[Text] At a time when the situation in Northeast Asia, including North-South Korean relations and Korean-U.S. relations, is very volatile, Donald Gregg, the new U.S. ambassador to Korea, has arrived to take up his post.

His arrival followed much trouble. He won approval from the U.S. Senate 7 months after President Bush designated him as the ambassador to Korea. In the U.S. Congress, the Democrats launched a tenacious offensive against Gregg, who worked for the Central Intelligence Agency and who served as security adviser to Vice President Bush, for his alleged involvement in the Iran-Contra scandal.

The reception atmosphere in Korea, where he has arrived, is not entirely warm. The opposition parties received him while criticizing U.S. diplomatic policies and censuring unjust U.S. pressures to open the Korean market. Only the ruling Democratic Justice Party welcomed him. Citing the fact that Ambassador Gregg worked for the CIA, the National Democratic Alliance of Korea [Chonminnyon] and other dissident groups strongly suspect that the U.S. side may try to exercise political influence through secret schemes.

On the other hand, citing the fact that he is an authority on Korea because he worked as CIA station chief in Korea and that he is a "real force" because he is a close associate to President Bush, the government authorities, including the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, reacted to his appointment by saying that they expect something from his role in solving layered pending issues between Korea and the United States.

Without using diplomatic rhetoric, it may be said that Ambassador Gregg, who "belatedly arrived," came at a difficult time, to find many burdensome tasks.

The diplomatic importance of the U.S. ambassador to Korea with regard to Korean-U.S. relations has recently diminished. This is because the two countries have shown a tendency to solve various pending issues through bilateral talks rather than through diplomatic channels.

In this respect, what Ambassador Gregg must do first is not solve the pending issues themselves, but consolidate the foundation of the relations between the two countries by soothing anti-U.S. sentiment, which has expanded at a time when unequal, hierarchical relations have turned into equal relations. During an interview given before leaving for his new post, Ambassador Gregg said that he believed that the fact that anti-U.S. sentiment has been expressed in Korea is proof that democratization has been achieved. However, a more fundamental problem is the fact that anti-U.S. sentiment in Korea derives from the attitude of the United States, in which it has conducted diplomacy from the perspective of a big country. The United States is criticized for having supported any Korean regime, military or dictatorial, for the sake of its own interests, so long as that regime appeared to have the capability to maintain its power.

Moreover, the United States has often carried out diplomatic activities that would hurt the Korean people's sensitive feelings.

If we cite relatively recent examples, the United States took along a dog to the office of our minister of foreign affairs to look for explosives, and, in connection with our FX program to select mainstay combat aircraft for the next generation, insists on renegotiation for more favorable terms, after having scrapped the existing agreement overnight.

In addition, in connection with the aviation talks, even though an agreement was reached on Korean Air's

service to Chicago a few years ago, the U.S. has not allowed Korean Air to serve the city.

The United States has often demanded that we open up our market and threatened to retaliate if we did not accept its demand. On the trade front, the United States has been criticized for freely wielding the sword of trade retaliation against Korea in response to Korea's trade surplus, which has continued for only a few years, even though Korea had deficits for decades in its trade with the United States.

It is a fact that even those who understand that the United States is suffering from the so-called chronic twin deficits—the budget deficit and the trade deficit—now generally say, "It is going too far."

Whether Ambassador Gregg can efficiently deal with anti-U.S. sentiment will be determined by how he coordinates a critical atmosphere in Korea with growing demands at home for the United States to resort to trade pressures against Korea.

In addition, the Korean people will also watch the message and style that Ambassador Gregg uses to contact the Korean people, and how he improves his consular service, which Koreans are complaining about.

As it carries out the northern policy, Korea has also expanded its diplomatic sphere. The Korea-Soviet relations and the Korean-Chinese relations can develop into relationships in line with the Korean-U.S. relations. It appears, then, that the gravity of U.S. leverage regarding Korea's security will gradually diminish.

In this respect, the fact that Ambassador Gregg stressed "prior consultations," over the withdrawal of U.S. forces from Korea, can be said to be the right course of action. Although U.S. forces may gradually leave, maintaining friendly relations will be beneficial to both countries.

What role Ambassador Gregg plays in the relations between the two countries, relations that are at a turning point, will become a very important factor, which will determine the future of Korea-U.S. relations, and therefore, close attention will be paid to his activities.

U.S. Exchange Rate Decision Called 'Unfair'

SK2209020489 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
22 Sep 89 p 8

[Text] The nation's main foreign trade group, in a letter mailed to leading American government and business figures, called upon the United States to take a careful and rational approach in resolving the exchange rate issue involving Korea's currency.

The Korea Foreign Trade Association (KFTA), in the letter sent in the name of its chairman Nam Tok-u, said designating an ally and a trading partner as an "unfair manipulator" of the exchange rate is a serious matter, not to be undertaken lightly.

The letter was sent to 3,000 leading American figures representing a wide spectrum of U.S. society from government, congress, major mass media and economic research circles.

The letter, admitting that Korea and the United States do not agree in all respects, said this disagreement stems from a particular provision of the 1988 U.S. Trade Act which allows the U.S. Treasury to designate countries that manipulate their currencies in order to "gain unfair competitive advantages or to prevent balance of payments adjustments."

Expressing a deep regret over the fact that the U.S. Treasury has twice designated Korea as an exchange rate manipulator since last fall, the letter said, "We feel that such designation is inappropriate, unjustified and unfair to Korea."

As to the logical ground for such a claim, the letter said, "The U.S. designation is inappropriate because Korea's case simply does not meet the requirements set forth in the new trade act."

It went on: The U.S. designation is also unjustified because it ignores Korea's unique historic and economic background while seemingly confusing our country's act of correcting imbalances with that of creating them.

"At the same time, the designation is unfair because it unjustifiably bestows on Korea an image of an 'unfair' player in the international community," the letter said.

Noting that there are abundant signs indicating the likelihood of further positive developments in the bilateral relationship, it said, "Neither Korea nor the U.S. should allow misperceptions, misunderstandings or lack of care to hinder the development."

The letter concluded, "In that sense, we feel this issue deserves your valuable attention and serious consideration."

The letter was designed to create a favorable public opinion for Korea in the U.S. so that it could escape being branded again as an exchange rate manipulator by the U.S. Treasury next month.

Along with the letter, KFTA distributed a report outlining Korea's foreign exchange policies in the U.S.

No To Announce Plane Choice at Bush Meeting

SK2209075489 Seoul YONHAP in English 0604 GMT
22 Sep 89

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 22 (YONHAP)—South Korea has delayed a purchase of F-16 or F-18 jet fighters until early 1993, three years later than scheduled, the top Air Force officer said Thursday.

Gen. Chong Yong-hu, Air Force chief of staff, told the National Assembly Defense Committee that implementation of the Korean Fighter Program (KFP) was delayed for "various reasons" arising from the negotiations. He did not specify the reasons.

Korea had planned to buy the first "next-generation fighters" from the United States next year for completion in 1993.

Chong said the decision of which plane to buy will be made late this year.

The Korean Air Force has tested the F-16s and F-18s three times to determine which is better suited to air operations in Korea and a report was presented to the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

News reports say President No Tae-u will announce which plane Korea will purchase when he meets with President George Bush on Oct. 17 during his visit to the United States.

Under the KFP, Korea will pay 2.8 billion to 4.4 billion U.S. dollars for 120 jet fighters for its Air Force—12 finished jets, 36 U.S.-supplied kits and 72 built here in a coproduction deal.

But the U.S. side has pressured Korea to modify the deal, according to Korean defense officials.

The U.S. Government is demanding Korea lower the portion of the "offset" program, under which it would buy Korean-made aircraft parts in return for selling the fighter jets to Seoul, from the already agreed 50 percent to less than 30 percent.

No Tae-u Interviewed on Political Situation

SK2209104089 Seoul YONHAP in English 0724 GMT
22 Sep 89

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 22 (YONHAP)—President No Tae-u says it is too soon to talk about who will succeed him since he has been in office only 18 months.

Candidates will naturally emerge around the middle of his five-year term in 1991, No said Friday in an interview with the Chungang Daily News.

He said the ruling party should select its presidential candidate at a national convention about one year before his tenure ends. No took office Feb. 25, 1988, for a single five-year term.

He has no intention of changing the political structure or attempting to revise the Constitution for now, he said.

There have been calls in the ruling party for a new political structure because the opposition parties have more seats in the National Assembly.

"Now is not the time to discuss realigning the political system and I don't have any idea for such a step," No said, adding that it is also too soon to consider revising the Constitution.

The most likely political realignment would be a coalition or merger between the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) and an opposition party, probably the New Democratic Republican Party headed by former Prime Minister Kim Chong-pil.

The move is closely linked to changing the Constitution to a parliamentary cabinet system so that the prime minister is head of state instead of the president.

The DJP platform advocates the parliamentary system even though the party maintains the presidential system.

No repeated that the liquidation of the irregularities of the government of former President Chon Tu-hwan should be completed by the end of this year.

Predicting inter-Korean dialogue, he said, North Korea cannot forever remain as closed and isolated as it stand now.

Change is just a matter of time, he said.

No said he will endeavor to strengthen security cooperation with the United States during his meeting with President George Bush in Washington next month and is sure there will not be a unilateral decision regarding U.S. troops in Korea.

President No Tae-u To Visit U.S., Europe

SK2209082489 Seoul YONHAP in English 0632 GMT
22 Sep 89

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 22 (YONHAP)—President No Tae-u will visit the United States Oct. 15-20 and Hungary, Britain, France and West Germany Nov. 18-Dec. 4, the Foreign Ministry said Friday in a report to the National Assembly.

He will visit Japan as soon as the political situation stabilizes, the report said.

A trip to Japan was postponed in May when the Japanese prime minister resigned. The trip had already been put off from November 1988 due to Emperor Hirohito's sickness.

The government is drafting a bill to set up a fund to help overseas Koreans and to educate their children, the report added.

ROK To Join U.S., Japan in Military Exercises

SK2209091289 Seoul YONHAP in English 0622 GMT
22 Sep 89

[Defense news analysis]

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 22 (YONHAP)—South Korea has signaled a major shift in defense policy toward a triangular military alliance with Japan and the United States in the next decade by enrolling in two major multinational military exercises hosted by the U.S. Pacific Command.

Described by Defense Minister Yi Sang-hun as "beneficial for establishment of a collective security arrangement in Northeast Asia in a contingency," the move contrasts with efforts to improve relations with the Soviet Union, China and North Korea.

The possibility of military relations with Japan, harsh ruler of the Korean peninsula for 36 years until the end of the World War II, gave added significance to Yi's disclosure Tuesday during an annual parliamentary audit and inspection.

Korea didn't normalize its relations with Japan until 20 years after World War II and remains particularly sensitive to any type of military tie with its former imperialist master.

"In light of the growing military role Japan is expected to play in the next decade, Korea's participation in the two exercises suggests to its own people and its neighbors that it is taking the first step toward a triangular military alliance or security arrangement," an analyst said.

In "Pacex," which began in Australia under the code name "Kangaroo'89" on Aug. 1 for a three-month run from the Aleutian Islands in the North Pacific down to the South China Sea, Japan's Maritime, Ground and Air Self-Defense Forces will take part for the first time.

As separate exercises between America and its Pacific allies were bound into a single comprehensive program under the control of the Hawaii-based Pacific Command this year, all U.S. ground, naval, air and marine forces under the Pacific Command will participate in the joint military exercises.

U.S.-Japan naval exercises off Japan with some 300 aircraft and 40 battleships in three carrier groups will highlight Pacex, in which annual Korea-U.S. exercises comprising naval operations and landings will be held for two weeks in mid-October on Korea's east coast.

Korean participation in the U.S.-hosted biennial naval exercises "Rimpac" in 1990 indicates a fundamental expansion of defense policy from the limited concept of territorial defense.

Rimpac, which aims at securing safe sea lanes in the Pacific in a contingency, is scheduled to last from June through August next year with the navies of Japan, Britain, Canada and Australia also taking part.

North's 'Allergy' to Openness 'Understandable'*SK2209011289 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English
22 Sep 89 P 8*

[Editorial: "Pyongyang's Allergy"]

[Text] A source close to Hungary's Culture Ministry said this week that North Korean students enrolled in Hungarian universities have been banned from returning to Budapest after the summer break.

The North Korean chief of mission there told Ferenc Glatz, the Hungarian culture minister, that the 122 students enrolled at 10 universities in Budapest and other cities would not be returning this fall.

The passive yet absurd reaction of the Communist hierarchy in Pyongyang undoubtedly reflects its dissatisfaction with the recent friendly attitude of Budapest toward Seoul and a fear of losing more of its students studying abroad, who might seek exile in South Korea or Western countries.

Hungary became the first Eastern bloc nation to normalize relations with the Republic of Korea following the 1988 Seoul Olympics. Relations between Budapest and Pyongyang deteriorated quickly, with North Korea in retaliation lowering the level of its representation in Hungary and Hungary in turn beginning to require visas of North Korean visitors.

Moreover, four North Korean students defected to the south this year from Czechoslovakia and Poland. The fear that more North Korean students abroad are likely to follow suit must have induced Pyongyang to keep temporary returnees at home.

North Korea's allergy to the global tendency toward openness and liberalization is understandable, for Pyongyang now feels threatened and helpless. But it cannot keep its doors closed for long against the rising tide of freedom and human dignity that is beginning to lap on its own shore.

Yim Denies Using North Scripted Speeches*SK2209022189 Seoul YONHAP in English 0207 GMT
22 Sep 89*

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 22 (YONHAP)—Lim Su-kyong, the South Korean student jailed for visiting North Korea without permission, has denied that she engaged in anti-government activities on North Korea's orders, her lawyers said Thursday.

All remarks and statements made during her 47-day stay in the North were prepared by herself and she did not act or speak according to a North Korean scenario, according to the lawyers.

The 20-year-old French major was meeting with her lawyers for the first time since her indictment Sept. 8 on charges of violating the National Security Law.

Lim wrote the speech she delivered at a gathering in Pyongyang since she didn't like the manuscript that North Korean officials asked her to read, according to Yi Sok-tae, one of Lim's three lawyers.

She is very angry that the Agency for National Security Planning has accused her of acting on the orders of North Korea, Yi said.

"During a speech at Mt. Paektu, I stressed that both Koreas must make efforts for reunification, and a North Korean guide told me not to make such remarks," Yi quoted Lim as saying.

The joint statement for reunification was prepared after consultation between Lim and North Korean student representatives based on a draft made by the North Koreans, according to Yi.

Lim made the defiant visit to Pyongyang to represent South Korea's National Student Representatives' Council, a nationwide student activists' group, at the World Youth Festival in Pyongyang in early July.

She took part in various events sponsored by North Korea after the festival and was arrested following her return home through the truce village of Panmunjom on Aug. 15.

*** Facts, Fictions of Sentiment for Reunification***41070153 Seoul MAL in Korean Jul 89 pp 48-54*

[Article by Sin Chun-yong: "Facts and Fictions of Reunification Sentiment"]

[Text] Compared with what it had been through as late as 1988, when the student movement for reunification was still an "isolated struggle," reunification sentiment since then has spread at an amazing speed. In particular, the existence of the National Security Law as a tool to suppress the labor movement began to bring the pain of division home to workers. However, though some groups dream of a "march to the North to reunify" and a "glorious homecoming" show, the grim reality is that some forces among us are profiting by the existing structure of division and, therefore, cannot but be anti-reunification. Following is a study of the present status of reunification sentiment among our people and facts about those anti-reunification forces.

Reunification Fever Taking Root

It happened in late January, when the reunification mood had reached its peak in the wake of a North Korea visit, called "Kumgang-san shock," by Chong Chu-yong, honorary chairman of the Hyundai Group. At a certain high school in Seoul, a class debate was held on the subject of South-North reunification; after many spoke on the North Korean people, ideology and system, a student stood up and said:

"Because North Korea has been a closed society, I imagine that the North Korean people are very good-natured. But when reunification comes and South and North Korea come to mix with each other, bad people in South Korea will likely go to North Korea to kidnap girls and engage in prostitution traffic or do things like that. Wouldn't that cause a war?"

This remark by a youngster finding an unsophisticated link between realities in the South and the North serves as a poignant reminder of how close the question of reunification has come to the sentiment of each individual citizen in this country.

In fact, of all the things in our society that have changed amazingly in the past 2 or 3 years, the increased concern of the people with the reunification issue is most typical. Opinion surveys conducted by major dailies and academic institutes invariably point to a strong desire of the respondents for reunification.

It can be said that this change was generated primarily by the reunification movement by students, which evolved into a full-scale struggle in 1988. Moreover, the government, prompted by a combination of an intent to take the initiative in the reunification controversy and its aim at political stability, began to actively pursue the so-called Nordpolitik, which in turn created a climate conducive to opening the gate to a flood of demands from all strata and all walks of life for exchanges with the North—parliamentary talks, economic talks, cultural and art talks, sports talk, etc.

This year, however, the student movement is taking great pains to try to advance the reunification cause a bit more. The reason is that while the reunification consciousness is indeed widespread among the people, reunification is not a matter that can be taken care of by rational sensitivity or sentiment alone. In this connection, poets depict the limitations involving our people's reunification sentiment like this:

"The 38th parallel exists not only on the 38th parallel; it is a barrier against which the entire nation struggles, it is a wall of silence you always keep in your mind." ("Thirty-eighth Parallel Exists Not Just on the 38th Parallel," by Kim Nam-chu)

"They say reunification is a castle in the air; that, after all, there is no alternative but division to the gap in the economic structure and ideology; they also say if you are worth a few scores of million won in real estate, you in fact want no reunification." ("Our Wish," by Mun Pyong-nan)

As these writers say so straightforwardly, it is a fact that the reunification consciousness among people of all strata in our society shows substantial deviations depending on their past experiences, and on what classes and strata they belong to now. What do those deviations specifically mean? What should be done to overcome them and expedite national reunification?

Ninety Percent of the People Crave Reunification

In a "national public opinion survey" conducted by HANGYORE SINMUUN in April, marking the first anniversary of its founding, 86.1 percent of the respondents showed their interests in reunification. Also, according to a "survey of youth and middle-age citizens consciousness" taken in May by the Yonsei University Social Science Research Institute, 86.3 percent think that Korea "should be reunified."

Compared to polls taken in the early and mid-1980's, these figures show unequivocally how far the proliferation of reunification sentiment has gone. Among the polls taken in the past dealing with the reunification question were a 1981 "national survey of the people's consciousness marking our paper's anniversary" by CHUNGANG ILBO, 1983 "national survey of high school and university students' opinions" by KYONGHYANG SINMUN, 1985 "national survey of the people's consciousness" by CHOSON ILBO and SEOUL SINMUN, and a 1988 "opinion survey marking the anniversary of our paper" by CHUNGANG ILBO.

Results of these polls point to a rapid increase in the number of people who are optimistic about the prospects for reunification. (In 1981, 62 percent thought that "the reunification will take 30-100 years in coming"; the figure decreased to 38 percent in 1985, and to 15 percent in 1988. On the other hand 8 percent voted for "within 10 years" in 1981, which increased to 16 percent in 1983, to 21 percent in 1985, and to 50 percent in 1988.)

Especially, the commonly held view is that the student movement—the 10 June and 15 August struggles in particular for South-North student talks and for jointly sponsoring the Olympic games—made major contributions to the optimism about reunification that began to spread rapidly after the beginning of 1988. At the same time, the gradually increasing private movements for reunification apparently brought the government a sense of crisis that it was losing its leadership over the reunification issue. This, combined with calculations for political stability, led the government to actively push the so-called Nordpolitik and northern exchanges. It can be said that this development in turn provided an additional momentum for the spread of a strong, popular desire for reunification.

Despite the surge in reunification sentiment, however, it seems that deep gaps continue between different generations, classes and strata.

It should be noted that first of all, there is the gap between the war generation and the "apres guerre." All the above-listed polls clearly indicate that the younger the generation and the higher the educational background, the more progressive the respondent is in his or her view. This means that the generations who experienced the Korean war are still left unable to shake off a deep sense of persecution or to think progressively about national reunification, and that in their consciousness they still remain at the level that "we should be satisfied

with what we have now in our livelihood." In fact, Yun Hyong-sop, president of the Korean Federation of Education Associations, says that "40 years have passed since the 25 June outbreak of the Korean war, but still, at least once a year, I have the nightmare of bundling off as a refugee."

As for those of the postwar generations, meanwhile, it can be said that they grew up in the midst of a flood of anticommunist education at school and elsewhere. Nevertheless, results of the opinion surveys clearly show that those educational efforts failed to plant an anticommunist faith in their minds. (Approval for abolition of the National Security Law was: university students, 56 percent; senior high school graduates, 23 percent; junior high school graduates, 15 percent; primary school graduates and younger, 14 percent. Source: HANGYORE SINMUN dated 15 May 1989) Considering the persistent anticommunist education in schools and the endless ideological offensive by the institutional press, one may conclude that these figures show that the anticommunist dogma students were taught in the course up to high school would disintegrate once they enter college.

Reunification Sentiment of the Middle Class

Next, there is a noticeable gap in the reunification sentiment reflecting differences in living standards. For example, how does the middle class—which is said to account for a significantly large portion of population in the Seoul area—view reunification? On this point, a Samsung Electronics employee says:

"I think it is a result of the 1988 reunification movement. What I mean is that from conversations at the company, I know of no one among my colleagues who is against reunification. However, there seems to be a distinct gap in views between young employees and those in higher posts such as section chiefs and department heads. People in supervisory posts, such as section and department chiefs, who have an established living standard are afraid of change. They may say, ostensibly, that they are for reunification, but they change their attitude at any time when it seems to concern their self-interests, no matter how trivial. It is different, however, with rank-and-file employees, who mostly belong to the generation that attended college in the 1980's. In the controversy caused by the Rev Mun Ik-hwan's North Korea visit in March, the majority view among the latter was: what difference is there between this and the case of [Hyundai Group Honorary] Chairman Chong Chuyong? It could be that they still deeply cherish their thoughts cultivated in their college days."

In particular, the expanding union activities of clerical workers are helping to make their progressiveness more systematic and deep-rooted. Union activities at Hyundai Marine Fire Insurance Co. of the Hyundai Group offer a good example. As many as 1,000, or more than 90 percent of the employees, are union members at this company, and union activities include a variety of education programs and small gatherings. Union Chairman

Hong Su-kye explains the level of reunification sentiment among member as follows:

"We have 39 branches throughout the country and last year we held a workshop for heads and delegates of those branches. At that time, we showed them the video 'From Hanna to Paektu' made by Chondaehyop (the National Council of College Representatives). They appeared to have been deeply moved. Also, they were angry at distorted reports of the student movement for reunification by the institutional press, many of them began to cry while the video was on."

On the other hand, some point out that despite the surge in the popular longing for reunification, our people are still failing to perceive reunification as a political issue, and they remain at emotional, sentimental levels in their approach. Chong Yong-ku, in Yonsei University's doctoral program in journalism, who supervised the "survey of youth and middle-age citizens consciousness" by the university's Social Science Research Institute, analyzes results of the survey as follows:

"Most of the respondents, while holding that 'since we belong to the same nation, we should reunify,' on one hand, list North Korea next to China, on the other, in the 'countries you like.' Furthermore, in spite of the fact that the division is, in actuality, a matter of military confrontation and hence raises resolution of political and military problems as a priority requirement on the way to reunification, they list economic exchanges at the top of 'efforts to be made for reunification.' In the final analysis, while the reunification sentiment is spread out through our society, sentiment on the part of respondents still lacks a direction due to the influence of the government and the institutional press."

Meanwhile, there are also criticisms of the "treacherous middle class" over the reunification issue. Let us return to Hong Sun-kye, chairman of Hyundai Marine Fire Insurance labor union. On this point, he says:

"While giving lip service to reunification, those people in the company who are regarded as having established a relatively solid standard of living for themselves are more often than not afraid of reunification. Because of their fears of a socialist-oriented reunification, they prefer to hang on to the status quo and have the present state of division maintained. Spurring them on is the concept of the South and North having developed heterogeneity between them, but it is believed that the more experiences we accumulate in private-level South-North exchanges, the quicker they can overcome such fears."

Is the "middle class" really destined to be negative in their attitude toward the reunification issue? Chong Tae-hwa, researcher at the Korean Social Affairs Institute, says:

"While the structural division is painful to varying degrees to different classes and strata, the impact of such factors as the military tension associated with the partition and the threat of war, the suppression of democratic

rights, and the excessive burden of military expenditure, is universal. In that context, it can be said that a reunification into one nation and one state is in the interest of the 'middle class,' except that their present misgivings are over a reunification that might force a socialist system on them. Such misgivings are, to a significantly large measure, due to an ideological offensive by the government and the institutional press."

The 4 July [1972] North-South joint statement, the highest-level of all agreements currently existing between the South and the North, unequivocally proclaimed the principle of great national unity transcending structural and ideological boundaries. If a reasonable reunification formula based on this principle, such as a confederal system, should keep gaining national support, reunification-seeking forces will likely expand to include the "middle class."

Reunification Sentiment Among Workers

The workers have made remarkable advances since their great July and August, 1987, struggle. What do they think about reunification now? A local labor activist in the Inchon area says:

"In assessing the reunification sentiment among workers, it is important to see what they think about the North Korean people and system. It seems to be a common belief they share that 'the North Korean people have no freedom.' However, when it comes to what they think is the living standard of the North Korean people, they cannot help comparing it with the situation they are in now. In view of their present plight, including the torturous overtime work and low wages, they may very well come to think that no one, even North Koreans, could be worse off."

Then, let us take a look at the present level of reunification consciousness among the workers as shown by a "national survey of the worker consciousness on labor and reunification issues," published by the Soktap Labor Research Institute in October 1988.

First of all, 88 percent of the respondents agreed that "the national policy of our country should be reunification, not anticommunism." At the same time, those who believe that "reunification can be achieved" reached 64 percent, and those viewing the arguments of reunification by students and other groups as an excellent contribution to opening the way to reunification accounted for 78 percent. On the other hand, 71 percent expressed their nonconfidence in the expressed intent of the government for reunification.

Commenting on these results of the survey, Yu Chang-pok of Hannoryon [the Korean Democratic Workers Federation] says:

"Most workers, whether involved in union activities or not, evidently share the national sentiment that 'since we belong to the same nation, we should reunify.' When this

national sentiment, instead of confining itself to sentimental levels, combines with the pains caused by the division which they constantly feel in their day-to-day life, it will be possible that the workers also take on the role of a leading force in the reunification movement. In that context, one may say that through their experience of the severe 1989 labor suppression, the workers advanced their reunification consciousness a step farther. In other words, seeing fellow workers being rounded up forcibly just because they fought for a little wage increase, have made them recognize the pangs that division has brought."

"Perception of Reunification" Should Be Unified

In reality, however, it is a fact that the workers still remain unable to come forward as a leading force in the reunification movement. In addition, in reference to chances of the reunification movement escalating into a mass struggle in the course of the labor campaign in the second half of 1989, labor activists say that they are not optimistic. Then, what reason is there to keep the workers from playing an active role in the reunification movement to overcome the present structure of national division, despite the fact that they are the ones suffering most under that structure? Choe Song-ung, researcher at the National Democracy Research Institute, has this answer:

"In spite of the labor movement's remarkable development since 1987, the labor and reunification movements have taken on the appearance of two separate movements and we must say that the biggest reason for it lies with the labor leadership that lacks a unified view of the national reunification issue.

"Roughly speaking, we see two different positions dealing with the reunification movement. One is the 'democratic change first, then talk about reunification' position, which focuses on exposing the anti-reunification nature of the present regime, while the other is the position giving priority to racial problems and those who take this position maintain that reunification is a national task that should be fulfilled even before democratic change is carried out. Therefore, for them, various democratic reforms mean removing stumbling blocks from the road to reunification. Despite the difference, however, it can be said that they share the prospects that neither of them will abandon the reunification movement."

But we must say that such a minimum common ground between them is not enough to keep them from dissenting in the course of actual struggle. In fact, during the controversy over the Rev Mun Ik-hwan's North Korea visit in March, there were the pros and cons even within national democratic forces, some arguing that the "visit provided a pretext for suppression." Those on the Rev Mun's side contend that "the visit evidently failed to be properly placed in the overall configuration of the 1989 movements, proving to be nothing more than a protrusive case. However, when viewed from the process of the step-by-step reunification movement, it is unmistakably

an accomplishment deserving a high mark that he obtained agreement of the North to a first-phase-confederal-system plan for reunification."

In fact, the first-phase-confederal-system plan, as the greatest accomplishment of the Rev Mun's North Korea visit, was in effect obscured by judicial controversies over the legality of the visit itself. Consequently, the plan still awaits a national review, and in this connection, National Democracy Research Institute researcher Choe Song-ung explains:

"In the South-North contacts heretofore, the difference over agenda had remained unsolved as North Korea demanded priority consideration of political and military issues while South Korea held on to its position seeking preferential resolution of nonpolitical and non-military problems. The Rev Mun Ik-hwan's greatest accomplishment in his North Korea visit was that he obtained North Korea's concession for simultaneous consideration of those issues.

"As a result, in establishing a confederal system, too, it makes it possible for the two sides to agree to its feasibility on a gradual basis. Under the earlier Confederal Republic of Koryo plan, the confederal republic is supposed to hold political and military powers; consequently, in order for this system to materialize, the current South Korean-U.S. defense treaty has to be abrogated and U.S. troops must withdraw from South Korea first. On the other hand, under the first-phase-confederal-system plan, while the regional governments retain their political and military powers, the confederal system will be put in place first, leaving pending issues to be solved later through political and military talks on a gradual basis.

"There is one prerequisite attached to this plan, which is that in order to make clear that it is one state and one nation, it should join the United Nations under a single country name. The plan also stipulates that the confederal republic can take part in a UN General Assembly vote only when an agreement has been reached between the south and north regional governments."

It is a fact that while the Rev Mun Ik-hwan is thus leading the way with a reunification formula in spite of all personal hardships, the national democratic forces under Chon-minyon [National Coalition of the Movement for Democracy and the Nation] is still failing to show their own reunification plan. It is for this reason that there are growing voices demanding that the national democratic forces straighten out internal discords and come up with some positive political alternatives on the reunification issue, that to that end, they should avail themselves of the July Pyongyang festival [the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students] and other opportunities to advance the reunification movement.

Meanwhile, in reference to the possibility of the national democratic forces taking a unified position by resolving internal discords, Chong Hae-ku, researcher of the Korean Political Affairs Research Association, says:

While the position giving priority to national issues may expand the boundaries of reunification forces, the position that advocates priority to democratic reform in South Korea has its strong point—it strengthens the core of the reunification forces. How the two positions will combine in a harmonious manner is an important question, and I don't think it is an impossible matter."

"Reunification Desire" of the Five Northern Provinces' People

Presently, we see no group in our society insisting that 'we should do without reunification.' Nevertheless, among those calling for reunification, apparently there are substantial differences in their specific positions. A group that appears to long for reunification is often found to be affiliated with forces which are clearly anti-reunification. One may say that the case of former residents of the five northern provinces, often referred to as "displaced families," is one of them.

Let us take a look at the present status of those people from the five Northern provinces as described in "A Comparative Study of South and North Korean Social Structures as Seen Through the Settlement Process of North Korean Refugees in the South," by Professor Cho Hyong of Ehwa Women's University.

According to a sample survey, 73 percent of the refugees formerly had been landlords or middle-level farmers and belonged to the middle or upper class. About their decisions to come over to the South, they mostly cite political and ideological reasons, land reform and the confiscation of property by the North Korean regime. The lower the class they had belonged to, the more likely they were to cite as the reason ROK military operatives which urged them to flee to the South during the Korean war.

Forty years after their coming over to the South, they generally have returned or are returning to where they had been in terms of the social scale. It can be said that this factor involving their social position, combined with the ideological factor that made them flee the North Korean regime, has been the force prompting the refugees to perform the role they have been playing—the role of a supporting force for the establishment to justify South Korea's anticommunist government.

They fully cooperated with the successive South Korean regimes heretofore through such things as government-inspired demonstrations without ever raising any objections. They must have had ulterior motives.

Every year on such occasions as the mid-autumn [chusok] festival, those from the five northern provinces hold the "manghyangje" [think of home] rituals on the Imjin River. It is customary that at such rituals, a sorrowful address is recited toward the ancestral tombs across the river, such as: "It is the chusok festival again but we, the displaced descendants of yours, have no homes to return to for celebrations. Cursing this painful reality, apologizing for our impiety, we are full of emotions, our voices choked."

Lurking behind such keen longing for reunification, however, there is a persistent cold-war type thinking. One can see a direct expression of it in the "special measure law concerning the five northern provinces." This law, defining the five provinces as "provinces yet to be restored," provides for the establishment of the Five Northern Provinces Agency within the Seoul Special City as a provisional office for the duration until the restoration of the respective provinces. It also provides for functions of the agency, including research on policies to be put in effect when the restoration comes. Needless to say, "restoration" in this case means "regaining the land that has been lost."

For a specific look at their cold war sentiment, here is a passage from an address by Sa Pyong-kwon, made when sworn in as governor of South Pyongan Province in July 1988:

"The people of our province who came over to the South seeking freedom, organized—in the midst of confusion that continued in the South Korean society—the Sobuk [Northwestern] Youth Association centering on patriotic youths from our province and fully dedicated ourselves to fighting to overthrow the communists, in an out-and-out anticommunist spirit. Also, during the Korean war, which plunged the nation into a crisis, we resolutely rose and fought in the van to defend the fatherland. Even up to this day, we have fought numerous procommunist forces, face to face, and made our contributions to preserving the traditions of the free Republic of Korea...." (PYONGNAM MINBO, dated 25 July 1988)

If the "numerous procommunist forces" should mean the forces fighting for democratization, what does it explain?

Furthermore, how does this type of cold war consciousness relate to reunification sentiment? Pak Yon-su, 62, chairman of the Chondo Cult National Reunification Research Association, himself from North Pyongan Province, says:

"During conversations at meetings of our provincial association, I hear them saying unhesitatingly that when reunification comes, they will go to the North to recover their property. What they are thinking is that they will carry out the prevail-over-communism resolve and reunify, and return home in glory as soon as possible. Is it the right way to achieve reunification? It disturbs me."

As the reunification sentiment has rapidly spread among the people in the past 2 or 3 years, the government, which had been suppressing revitalization of private-level reunification debates, began organizing a war between reunification forces and anti-reunification forces by mobilizing private citizens with anticommunist sentiment like refugees from the five northern provinces. It would take the form of a conservative versus reformist confrontation in real politics. A political science professor at Hansin University defines the aim of this government attempt as a "nongovernmental national division management structure."

Who Are Anti-Reunification Forces?

However, there is another problem, a more essential one. While giving lip service to the reunification cause, some groups are actually functioning as anti-reunification forces. What is the identity of the largest of those groups? Chong Hae-ku, researcher at the Korean Political Affairs Research Institute, explains:

"Essentially, groups profiting by the present division structure cannot but be anti-reunification. The military and big business are the typical examples. The military, expanding disproportionately to the size of the state as a result of the U.S. strategy of maintaining the ROK-U.S.-Japanese triangle alliance, advanced into civilian society, seized political powers and is in collusion with big businesses, helping each other with their respective interests.

"In other words, big business provides the military with political funds, while the military provides conditions for big business to remain monopolistic and benefit from tight labor control. Therefore, in order for them to retain this type of structure, they need to preserve tension on the Korean peninsula, and for this reason, the government cannot but positively block any revitalization of reunification debate that can cause movement toward a peaceful solution."

Then, he adds: "The anti-reunification thinking among those who, despite the damage they suffer from the present national division structure, came to harbor anti-communist sentiment as a result of the government's ideological offensive, is nothing more than a thing that will fade out as the reunification movement makes headway."

One may conclude that the impact of the recent reunification movement is well demonstrated by the wide spread of reunification sentiment among the people.

Now is the time, however, when another step forward in the reunification movement is needed to bring it even closer to each citizen so that he or she can feel it as part of their daily business. Due to the massive ideological offensive launched by the government in the wake of the Rev Mun Ik-hwan's North Korea visit in March, the reunification movement appears to be at a transitional standstill.

Under these circumstances, the student movement is exploring ways and means to seize on the opportunity provided by the July Pyongyang festival and make a breakthrough in the reunification movement. In actuality, after the March visit by the Rev Mun, Father Mun Kyu-hyon also visited North Korea on 6 June. An accumulation of precedents made by such voluntary individual visits will add momentum to the private sector's advancing as the nucleus of the reunification cause, not to mention that it will lead to a breakthrough in private-level exchanges between South and North Korea.

At the same time, it is felt under these prospects that Chonminyon and other national democratic forces have reached a phase where they should labor for a reunification plan that can win a consensus of the 7 million people of South and North Korea.

We say so because now is the time for our national sentiment to move on, and up, from viewing reunification as something that eventually must take place to a level where reunification is viewed as something down the road that is a realistic part of the political agenda.

Thesis on New Soviet Foreign Policy Published

SK2109125089 Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 18 Sep 89 p 5

["Dissertation" by (Konstantin V. Pleshakov), member of the United States of America and Canada Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR: "Soviet Diplomatic Policy and Peace in Northeast Asia"]

[Text]

Historic experience

To understand the present diplomatic policy of a country, it is imperative to grasp and understand the source of traditional perception of that country. Needless to say, the world outlook that the Soviet Union has today is clearly a legacy of the past.

The legacy of the past, which has been handed down since the Soviet Union was formed as a state in the ninth century, has resulted in leading the Soviet Union to the following forms of perception of the Pacific: 1) due to past invasions by the Orient, the Soviet Union has always felt the possibility of a horrible threat from the mysterious Orient; 2) the Soviet Union cannot trust any powerful Pacific country; 3) therefore, the Far East region of the Soviet Union should become a strong fortress to cope with them; and 4) in the history of Russia, the Pacific was viewed as a region that imposed unfortunate experiences upon the Russian people.

The Far East region of the USSR, which has been turned into a missile base

During the era of cold war, the Soviet Union faced an unfortunate era everywhere in the world, and, particularly in the Pacific. China was communized and sovietized, political parties came to display their influence on the Korean peninsula and in Southeast Asia. However, something which we could not overlook happened.

The first nuclear explosion took place in the Pacific, and the Korean War was clearly a calamity. At that time, the United States considered the use of an atomic bomb and waging an all out war, in case of the Soviet Union's participation in the Korean War. Stalin was greatly confused by this. Stalin failed to win victory in the last war, the Korean War. There were some problems in this, which should be taken into consideration.

The conclusion that Stalin reached, at that time, was that he could not trust both Mao Zedong and Kim Il-song, his comrades in Northeast Asia. On the other hand, what Stalin was always concerned about was the existence of the United States, which was dominating the Pacific.

After Stalin's death, Khrushchev had to establish a new world policy, including the Pacific. He made efforts to end the Korean War, to normalize relations with Japan, and to improve relations with the United States. He refused the theory of the inevitability of nuclear war.

Khrushchev refused Mao Zedong's attempt to wage a war against the imperialists, and fought against Mao Zedong's attempt to make the Soviet Union confront the United States. He believed the outdated and hackneyed conception of world revolution. However, he did not believe that nuclear weapons could further expedite the world revolution. This was precisely Khrushchev's good point. He should be highly rated, because he was a leader who attempted not only to melt the ice on a boundless expanse of sea called the cold war, but also to break up the barrier called the cold war.

Brezhnev, the successor of Khrushchev, was too clumsy a protector of the cold war. Therefore, his Pacific policy had to be developed in two separate directions. As a result, he made the following mistakes: 1) the lack of strategy in the implementation of his diplomatic policy; 2) the question of the Korean peninsula was dealt with as a separate question, not related to the Soviet Union; 3) the strengthening of the arms race with the United States in the Pacific, at the sacrifice of the Soviet national economy; 4) the fortification of the Far East region of the USSR as a military fortress closed to the outside world; and 5) the designation of Japan as the only country in the Far East region to economically cooperate with the Soviet Union.

Such an approach by Brezhnev resulted in the Soviet Union becoming a "non-Pacific" country, and made the Far East region of the USSR a desert covered by missiles.

New Political Thinking and the End of Isolation

With the appearance of Gorbachev, the situation has changed. In other words, a new political thinking has started. What is the new political thinking? Its main characteristics are: 1) the universal interests of mankind take precedence over class and national interests; 2) national interests take precedence over the concept of class interests and class solidarity; 3) a practical approach to all issues; and 4) the termination of the isolation from the world community. Also, 1) the Soviet Union wants to become a member of the Pacific forces, and this means, above all, to develop the Far East region of the USSR; 2) this also means that the Soviet Union wants to maintain a stable position in the military field, and, accordingly, it implies disarmament in the fields of unconventional weapons and nuclear weapons; 3) efforts are made to alleviate tension on the Korean peninsula in order to solve the Korean question; and 4) freedom from ideologies in international relations, pragmatism, and

the improvement of relations with all countries in the Pacific on the basis of good faith. These are the present goals of the Soviet Pacific policy.

Gorbachev made public all of these problems, mentioned above, in his speeches in Vladivostok in 1986, and in Krasnoyarsk in 1988.

The Soviet Union's new Pacific policy is basically part of its domestic policy. However, the international aspect of the new Pacific policy cannot be disregarded. It seems that the new Pacific policy has been more successful in the international field than in the country.

The Changes in Foreign Relations

1) On relations with China: The Sino-Soviet relations since Gorbachev's visit to China, in May 1989, have been completely normalized to the extent that there exists no military threat or confrontation between them. However, the problem is how the relations between them will be in the future. It is difficult to say how their relations should be established and developed in the future.

It is obvious that the only form of relations between China and the Soviet Union is relations of amity and neighborliness. I think that any attempt to form an alliance between China and the Soviet Union will end in failure. The two countries alike require investments and economic management techniques from western countries, because they have the common goal of socialist reforms. Therefore, the two countries have relied on economic cooperation from advanced countries and new industrial countries (NICS). Of course, trade business between the two countries in their border area is necessary to some extent. However, economic cooperation between the two countries is not that important, nor is it a vital problem. The economic cooperation that the two countries can expect is the development of low-level economic foundations, such as construction of railways in the border area. However, because various objective factors, which restrict economic cooperation between the two countries cannot be disregarded, it is difficult to say how the future of economic cooperation between the two countries will be shaped.

2) On relations with the United States: No dramatic changes have taken place in U.S.-Soviet relations in the Pacific. Since the United States and the Soviet Union are responsible for having augmented military forces in this region, they should take appropriate steps aimed at ending the arms race here. Until now, the United has been unwilling to grant the Soviet Union any entitlement to a membership in the Pacific forces; it tried to keep the Soviet Union out of its attempt to unify the Pacific, for example, a Pacific Community, but to no avail.

By helping the Soviet Union turn its Far Eastern and Asia region into a military fortress, the United States has only strengthened its position. The United States and the Soviet Union must go a long way before they rid themselves of the wrong image of each other.

3) On relations with Japan: Economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and Japan has disappointed both of them. To speak of economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and Japan, its effect on the Soviet Union should not be excessively estimated. For the most part, Japanese businessmen are not interested in the Soviet markets, and the Soviet markets, as a whole, are not prepared to accept Japan's high technology.

In view of the fact that the issue between the two countries over northern territory can be settled only by way of internationalizing it, it would be desirable if the issue of northern islands can be settled as a big united project, or be placed in the hands of a global community, so that it can be settled under international control.

4) On relations with the Korean Peninsula: Stability on the Korean peninsula is essential when it comes to the new political thinking. The North and South of Korea should be able to resolve domestic problems on their own, and decide independently to what kind of cooperation they will need in the future.

The area in which the Soviet Union is most interested is economic cooperation with South Korea. The Soviet Union regards South Korea as a country that is interested in promoting relations with the socialist countries in order to elevate its global position. Also, the Soviet Union thinks of Korea as a country that is becoming more democratized in keeping with the global trends, yet it still believes that opposition forces should be given more freedom in handling external matters. In this regard, the same should be applied to North Korea, too.

The Soviet Union considers South Korea to be very enthusiastic about investing capital and technology in the Soviet Union, including the Soviet Far East.

Perhaps more important, the Far Eastern part of the Soviet Union is ready to accept high technology. The fact that the Soviet Union has opened its trade mission in Seoul is an indication that the Soviet Union is ready to take whatever available steps necessary to improve relations with South Korea.

In order to cement such situation in a more ideal way, there must be stationing of U.S. troops on the Korean peninsula. However, the Soviet Union must be very deliberate in handling this issue. If the U.S. troops withdraw from South Korea for the sake of withdrawal, with no appropriate measures taken for the Soviet participation in them, the outcome is expected to be unproductive.

At the same time, the North Korean side also needs to adopt a more fundamental approach to promoting broader dialogue and opening with all the countries in this region.

Prospects

To speak of the prospects for future Soviet diplomatic policy in Northeast Asia, it boils down to a simple word: pragmatic approach. And this is an inevitable approach.

USSR, ROK Sign 2nd Academic Exchange Agreement

SK1609005189 Seoul *THE KOREA HERALD*
in English 16 Sep 89 p 3

[Text] Tanguk University has established an academic exchange agreement with the Institute of Oriental Studies of the Soviet Academy of Sciences.

The accord was signed Wednesday between Chang Chung-sik, president of the Korean university, and Mikhail Kapitsa, the visiting director of the Soviet institute.

Tanguk is the second Korean university to have reached a scholastic exchange pact with the Soviet institute. Kapitsa, former Soviet vice foreign minister, signed a similar agreement with Yonsei University's Institute of East and West Studies last Monday.

The four-point agreement between Chang and Kapitsa calls for exchanges between Tanguk professors and students majoring in the Russian language and literature and research fellow and students at the Soviet institute beginning in the 1990 spring semester.

Textile Exports to PRC in 'Downward Trend'

SK1609022989 Seoul *YONHAP* in English 0120 GMT
16 Sep 89

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 16 (YONHAP)—South Korea's textile exports to China have slumped since the turmoil in Beijing in early-June when martial law was imposed, business sources said Saturday.

Trade with China began to slow at the end of last year due to the Chinese government's tight foreign exchange control, while the downward trend accelerated after the Tiananmen square massacre.

The textile industry, which has suffered worsening export profitability, was hardest hit by sluggish trade with China.

Textile exports to Hong Kong, 70 percent of which are sent on to China, totaled 242.6 million U.S. dollars in the first half of the year, down 9 percent from 266.5 million dollars in the same period last year.

During the January-June period, cotton fabric exports to Hong Kong reached 14.63 million dollars, 55.4 percent of their value a year earlier, due to the modernization of production facilities in China, while synthetic fiber exports fell to 15.837 million dollars, 56.3 percent of the year earlier value, the sources said.

While arrivals of letters of credit (l/c) for textile goods, yarns and raw materials showed a 5-percent increase over a year earlier, l/c arrivals for fabrics dropped 8.7 percent.

Meanwhile, imports of raw cotton from China dropped to 10.2 percent of the total during the cited period from

12.2 percent in 1988, 21.9 percent in 1987 and 17.7 percent in 1986. China supplied 8.9 percent of Korea's raw cotton need in 1985.

ROK To Set Up Vocational School in PRC

SK1609020789 Seoul *THE KOREA TIMES* in English
16 Sep 89 p 3

[Text] Korea will set up and operate a vocational training institute in the Chinese mainland, the first ever of its kind in communist countries, according to the Ministry of Labor Affairs yesterday.

A ranking government official said on condition of anonymity that the ministry and the Vocational Training and Management Corporation under its umbrella reached a provisional agreement with the related Beijing authorities on establishing a center to cultivate the teachers for vocational training in one of the three northern Chinese provinces—Jilin, Liaoning and Heilongjiang.

Seoul plans to construct the projected vocational training institute, and it will supply Korean-manufactured equipment and facilities and technical advisors to the center under the temporary accord, the official said, while Beijing will provide the land lot for building of the training center.

Beijing will also finance the operation of the training institute, he added.

ROK-Poland Diplomatic Ties Possible in Oct

SK2209024689 Seoul *THE KOREA TIMES* in English
22 Sep 89 p 1

[Text] Poland will establish full-range diplomatic links with Korea shortly, possibly early next month, to become the second Eastern bloc nation to do so following Hungary, a senior government source said yesterday.

Yugoslavia will soon follow suit to push to three the number of socialist countries to have diplomatic relationships with Korea within this year, he said on condition of anonymity.

New Polish Foreign Minister Krzysztof Skubiszewski [spelling of name as published] will visit Seoul at the invitation of his Korea counterpart Choe Ho-chung after attending the ongoing session of the United Nations General Assembly, around early in October, the source said.

He is most likely to sign a diplomatic treaty during his stay and his detailed itinerary is being charted out.

The No Tae-u administration, which has attached great significance to the relationship with the East bloc to pave the way for national unification, had agreed to diplomatic links in principle with the Communist Wojciech Jaruzelski government of Poland when Assistant Foreign Minister Hong sun-yong met Polish leaders in Warsaw around the end of May.

The formal signing, which was expected in late June, has so far been delayed due to the political transition in Poland.

"The verbal agreement between the assistant minister and the Polish leaders was endorsed with ease by the Solidarity-led government in Poland which is expected to further accelerate reforms. We share a common interest in having full-scale diplomatic links with each other," one highly-placed official said.

In the meantime, Choe will have a talk with Yugoslavian Foreign Minister Budimir Loncar during the UN Congress next week to cap months-long behind-the-scenes contacts between embassy officials in third countries in Europe, the source disclosed.

Loncar is on a list of about 15 foreign ministers with whom Choe will meet at the UN. Minister Choe will leave for New York tomorrow.

Working-level talks with Yugoslavia were finished before a summit of the Non-aligned Movement in Belgrade earlier this month. Yugoslavia wanted to put off official procedures for links till after the summit.

The official boasted of the achievements in the working-level contacts and said, "We have already completed all the procedures for the diplomatic ties with Yugoslavia. It is just a matter of time before putting the signatures to our documents."

Korea and Hungary established a government-to-government accord on consular affairs in September 1988 as a prelude to ambassadorial-level diplomatic representation, which came five months later.

Subscription to Human Rights Covenant Expected

SK2109062689 Seoul YONHAP in English 0342 GMT
21 Sep 89

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 21 (YONHAP)—South Korea will subscribe to the International Human Rights Covenants this year with some articles reserved, government sources said Thursday.

The government plans to submit a motion to the National Assembly calling for approval of the covenants during the current regular assembly session, the sources said.

A country can subscribe to the covenants by simply sending notice of parliamentary approval to the United Nations.

There will be no problem for Korea to partially subscribe to the human rights covenants, which were put into effect in 1976, as many countries subscribe to them with articles reserved, they explained.

The articles to be reserved by Korea will be the obligation of the government to notify the U.N. Secretary-General when it proclaims a state of emergency and the article concerning the right of criminal suspects to be referred to trial swiftly, they said.

If Korea subscribes to the conventions, the government must submit a report on measures to improve the human rights situation in Korea to the U.N. Secretary-General within one year and report on the human rights situation when asked by the U.N. Human Rights Commission.

Opposition on Cooperation With Ruling Party

SK1609012989 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
16 Sep 89 p 2

[From the "Press Pocket" column]

[Text] Kim Chong-pil, president of the smallest opposition New Democratic Republican Party [NDRP], has become increasingly bold in clarifying his position on the projected "policy association" between his party and the governing Democratic Justice Party.

The NDRP leader made it clear yesterday that his party will positively promote the association with the DJP [Democratic Justice Party], over key policies during the ongoing regular parliamentary session, if they are proper.

"If the DJP comes up with a just policy, discarding its own interest, our party will help them during the current Assembly session," Kim said.

He then asserted that "second best solutions" to questions regarding Fifth Republic, misdeeds and the 1980 Kwangju uprising should be settled in a way that is understood by a majority of the people during the current Assembly session.

Kim Chong-pil's remarks and behavior in recent months are attracting particular attention from political circles at a time when the government party is seeking to promote a political realignment under its own initiative.

In the face of criticism by junior lawmakers of his leadership, the NDRP leader has said during a recent caucus that "the time is approaching for me to make a grave decision."

On Tuesday, the NDRP has played "baduk," or go game, with Pak Chun-kyu, chairman of the DJP, at his office in the Assembly building for more than four hours.

Army Shifts to 'Regular' Warfare Readiness

SK2109013489 Seoul YONHAP in English 0126 GMT
21 Sep 89

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 21 (YONHAP)—The South Korean army has shifted the emphasis of its combat readiness from irregular to regular warfare, the army's top commander said Wednesday.

Placing priority on regular war preparedness is designed to make the army much faster in wartime, Gen. Yi Chong-ku, army chief of staff, told lawmakers during an inspection of army headquarters.

The change in strategy, under way from the start of the year, also aims to cope with an upgrading of North Korea's combat capabilities and to follow the trend toward high-speed warfare.

"North Korea has the capacity to fight a war without outside aid and has trained 100,000 special warfare personnel, the largest force of the kind in the world," Yi said.

The army plans to create intelligence-gathering units on corps and division levels and invigorate the activities of existing units, the army chief of staff said.

Minister Admits to Defense Budget Waste

SK2209022689 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
22 Sep 89 p 3

[Text] Defense Minister Yi Sang-hun admitted yesterday that his ministry had misused about 14 billion won from the defense budget in the process of purchasing communications equipment from abroad from 1981 to 1983.

Yi reported to the closed session of the Defense Committee's inspection of his ministry Tuesday that five officials on the ministry's vetting committee on procurement had been dismissed or forcibly discharged in connection with the purchase of the AN-GRC 142, tactical radio equipment bought from a U.S. manufacturer.

But the defense minister declined to elaborate on how and when the ministry had detected it.

Opposition legislator Chong Ung, a general-turned-lawmaker, divulged during the inspection that the ministry had procured 243 AN-GRC 142s from a U.S.-based company, at prices 30 percent higher than those for similar products of other companies from 1981 to 1983.

Rep. Chong of the Party for Peace and Democracy argued that more than 10 billion in defense budget had been wasted as a result of the wrong choice, explaining that the ministry had put the equipment into mothballs since 1984 because of their frequent mechanical failures.

Teachers Union Seeks Revitalization

SK2109024889 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
21 Sep 89 p 3

[Text] Chonkyojo or the National Teachers Union [NTU], on the brink of dislocation amidst a government crackdown, is seeking to revive itself through a nationwide struggle for its legalization.

NTU leaders vowed yesterday to press ahead with rallies in 21 major cities this Sunday to gain legal status in collaboration with other social organizations advocating teachers' unionization.

The union, even though it has lost most of its 12,000 members, has joined forces with various dissident groups, labor unions, student activists and some parents groups that formed a joint headquarters to "save Chonkyojo."

"Continuing a campaign to seek wide support from the public," observed a union spokesman in yesterday's press meeting, we will push for a law revision to legalize our union activities."

The union also plans to go ahead today with "a get-together program" for dismissed teachers and their former class students.

Instead of pushing "school-attending struggles," union members will meet students outside to avoid clashes with school administrators and police, the spokesman said.

As of yesterday, only 49 school teachers still remain in Chonkyojo and an estimated 11,079 have withdrawn in fear of dismissal.

Out of the 49 remainders, 13 are public school teachers, suspended from attending classes. If they insist their union membership, all the 13 teachers will face dismissal.

Among the 36 private school teachers, only six have been disciplined, but they are yet to get sacked. Most of the 30 others are at religion-affiliated schools where school administrators are reluctant to punish them.

Since the government crackdown went in full swing late in July, a total of 1,461 teachers have been ousted for their illegal union activities from primary and secondary schools.

As for the legal punishment, 49 teachers have been arrested so far since the union inauguration late May for violating the laws regulating teachers' union organization. Under the Civil Service Law and the Law on Public School, both public and private school teachers are prohibited from forming union.

Of the 49 put behind bars, 24 still await trial in prison. The 25 others have been released on probation, on bail or through court injunctions against their detention.

Arrests for Political Offenses Detailed

SK1709002089 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English
17 Sep 89 p 3

[Text] A total of 2,094 people have been arrested for organizing or taking part in violent antigovernment protests and committing other politically-motivated offenses since President No Tae-u took office in February of 1988, officials said yesterday.

Fifty-seven percent or 1,200 of those arrested were students, followed by workers at 25 percent or 520 and religious people and others at 18 percent or 374, according to the Home Ministry's report to the National Assembly. The report was made at the request of lawmakers for parliamentary inspection and auditing of government agencies which begins tomorrow.

Most of the industrial workers under arrest were charged with leading or joining illegal strikes.

The ministry said 819 were charged with violations of the law governing assaults, 472 were accused of breaching the law governing assemblies and demonstrations and 407 were suspected of violating the Criminal Code.

Those who violated the tough National Security Law and the Anti-Firebomb Law were tallied at 284 and 32, respectively.

Constitutional Court's Power Debated at Assembly

SK2109032889 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
21 Sep 89 p 2

[by Sin Hak-nim: "Scope of Constitutional Courts Role Debated"]

[Text] Is there any organ which stands above the legislature, executive and judiciary under the nation's Constitution? If any, it would be the Constitutional Court.

The Constitutional Court may be deemed so because it is empowered to make a judgment on whether laws legislated by the National Assembly are constitutional or not and make a ruling overriding even Supreme Court judgment.

Anyone who fails to receive legal redress through ordinary court procedures can file a "constitutional petition" with the Constitutional Court.

In that respect, the Constitutional Court is regarded, both in name and in reality, as a final bulwark for the constitutional and human rights protections.

Probably with this in mind, opposition members of the Assembly Legislation-Judiciary Committee yesterday gave a positive appraisal of the role and function of the court in the past one year during the first inspection of the court since its inauguration.

The members of the rival parties were caught in controversy over the scope of the role of the Constitutional Court while interrogating Pyong Chong-il, secretary general of the court.

The Constitutional Court was founded last September. It is rather unfamiliar to the people because it was introduced for the first time through the nation's 40 years of Constitutional history.

But, it is increasingly drawing attention from judicial circles as well as the general public since it made several significant decisions over the unconstitutionality of laws.

The most recent judgment made by the Constitutional Court, composed of nine judges with the status of justices, was a ruling that articles of the parliamentary election law requiring candidates to deposit some 10 to 20 million won with the local election management committee "conflicts" with the Constitution.

Despite a general appreciation of the Constitutional Court's achievements, some lawmakers from the ruling and opposition party expressed concern over whether it

would collide with three major constitutional organs—the legislature, executive and judiciary.

Rep. Yi Chin-u of the government party feared that indiscreet rulings by the Constitutional Court may seriously infringe upon the rights of the legislature.

The Democratic Justice Party lawmaker, a lawyer, then warned against the possibility of the Constitutional Court exercising almost "unlimited" power in regard to the constitutionality of laws.

He then denounced the particular court's ruling against the required-deposit system in parliamentary elections as an "unrealistic" decision.

"Equality among persons under the Constitution does not necessarily mean an 'absolute' equality but in opportunity," said the 55-year-old legal theorist.

Rep. Chang Sok-hwa of the opposition Reunification Democratic Party [RDP] chimed in with the government party lawmaker.

The RDP member claimed that the Constitutional Court itself violated its law by postponing the effectuation of its own ruling against the "money deposit system" until after May, 1991.

Rep. Chang then quoted the articles of the Law on Constitutional Court which stipulate that "the Constitutional Court is required to decide only whether laws and their articles in question are constitutional or not..." and that "laws declared unconstitutional lose validity upon the day of such decisions."

However, Rep. Pak Sang-chon and other lawmakers of the Party for Peace and Democracy [PPD] led by Kim Tae-chung praised several recent rulings as "courageous decisions."

Reps. Pak and Cho Sung-hyong reminded that only three laws had been declared as unconstitutional by the Supreme Court in the 40 years before the Constitutional Court is set up last year.

The PPD lawyer-lawmakers then called upon the Constitutional Court to quickly decide on the constitutionality of the controversial National Security Law, Labor Dispute Arbitration Law, the Law on the Agency for National Security Planning and other laws pending at the court, without being affected by "outside political forces."

Justice Ministry on Security-Related Detentions

SK2109130989 Seoul YONHAP in English 0802 GMT
21 Sep 89

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 21 (YONHAP)—A Justice Ministry report said Thursday 695 people were in custody in South Korea as of the end of August on charges of violating security-related laws.

Of them, 219 had been convicted while 453 were awaiting trial, according to the report to the National Assembly.

Charges ranged from violating the stiff National Security Law, the criminal law, the law on assembly and demonstration and the military secret protection law to labor laws, the report said.

A police report submitted to the assembly days earlier said there have been 2,094 arrests for political reasons since president No Tae-u took office in February 1988.

The average of 3.78 arrests per day is more than two times the 1.61 political detentions during the authoritarian rule of former President Chon Tu-hwan, the national police headquarters' report revealed.

Planning Continues for 1996 Satellite Launch

SK1609014789 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
16 Sep 89 p 3

[Text] The first communications satellite to be launched by Korea in 1996 will be a medium-sized one with a transmission capacity of 3,900 telephone lines, according to a basic plan proposed in a satellite project committee meeting Tuesday.

The first meeting of a committee composed of government officials, businessmen, professors and research workers, discussed the plan for the satellite which will have four channels provisionally assigned for video transmission and three others for direct satellite broadcasting.

The committee is set to finalize the overall satellite plan by the end of this year on the basis of the original plan proposed by the Electronics and Telecommunications Research Institute, which has extensively studied the project for the past nine months.

According to the ETRI plan, the government will set up an organization to design the satellite network by next year or 1991, manufacture the satellite and set up ground networks by 1995.

Breakdown of 1990 Budget Spending Plan Presented

SK2209013489 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English
22 Sep 89 p 6

["News analysis" by staff reporter Kim Chong-chan: "Welfare Stressed in '90 Budget Bill"]

[Excerpts] A budget proposal for fiscal 1990 which was released yesterday is characterized by a sharp rise in expenditures, a 19.7 percent increase from this year.

The government plans to reinforce the fiscal role in the future to properly meet the growing demand for the promotion of welfare, said Yi Yang-sun, chief of the Budget Office at the Economic Planning Board [EPB].

The budget increase is to keep government spending in pace with the rising revenues, he added.

Yi said that emphasis will be placed on three fields. They are expansion of assistance to farmers and low-income people, improvement of the people's living environments and social stabilization, and balanced development between regions and strengthening of potentials for economic growth.

About 3.7 trillion won, up 25 percent from this year, has been set aside to assist farmers and low-income people. It includes construction of 170,000 housing units, including 60,000 rental ones.

The balanced regional development program includes the development of the western coastal areas. As part of it, a highway linking Incheon to Mokpo will be constructed.

The government will spend 370 billion won annually for three years from next year to improve facilities of primary and middle schools. Treatment of school teachers will be also improved.

Among the projects for the promotion of the people's welfare is expansion of facilities for the handicapped, including construction of a job training center in Ilsan, Kyonggi-to.

Other major policy programs for next year include technology development and a structural change of small-and medium-sized companies to meet the opening of the nation's market to foreign goods.

The spending proposal for fiscal 1990 includes 6,944.7 billion won for national defense, up 11.6 percent from this year.

The defense spending accounts for 30.2 percent of the proposed government spending, compared with 32.4 percent this year. It represents 4.55 percent of the nation's projected gross national product (GNP) in 1990.

Other expenditures include 2,188.8 billion won, up 26.3 percent from this year, for support to provincial governments' 2,185 billion, up 11.5 percent, for education subsidies, and 3,510.9 billion won, up 15.2 percent, for economic development.

About 2,363 billion won, up 39.8 percent from this year, has been allocated for social development.

The nation is expected to attain a 7.2 to 7.4 percent growth this year. The forecast falls short of this year's goal of 8 percent and represents a steep slide from last year's 12.2 percent.

The unemployment rate is forecast to increase from 2.5 percent last year to 3 percent this year. The figure stood at 2.8 percent in the first half of this year. [passage omitted]

The official said that an extra budget proposal for fiscal 1989 is scaled at 2,818.5 billion won.

The extra budget will be used for repaying foreign debt, repairing damage caused by torrential rains and typhoons last summer and preparing for an international trade fair in the industrial town of Taedok, Chungchongnam-to, among other things.

An EPB official said that it is desirable to meet the growing demand for the promotion of welfare in a more "active" manner in view of the continued economic growth and the preservation of social stabilization.

There has been an increasing demand for a decent living, fairer distribution of wealth, balanced development between regions and promotion of educational circumstances since 1986 when the nation first recorded a trade surplus, he explained.

He added that a rise in expenditures is forecast to help economic growth and reduce the jobless rate.

The budget proposal for fiscal 1990 assumes an 11.3 percent GNP growth on a current prices basis and 7.5 percent growth in real terms next year.

Burma**Thai Minister, Delegation Arrive 21 Sep**

*BK2109143889 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 21 Sep 89*

[Text] A Thai delegation headed by Mr Banhan Sinlapa-acha, Thai minister of industry; nine officials from Thai Government departments concerned; five private entrepreneurs; and two journalists flew in to Myanmar [Burma] this evening. The Thai delegation was welcomed at the airport by Rear Admiral Maung Maung Khin, minister of mines and energy; Mr Thongchan Chotikasathian, Thai ambassador to Myanmar, and staff diplomats of his embassy; and responsible officials of the Ministry of Mines.

At 1830, Mr Banhan Sinlapa-acha and members of his delegation, in the company of the Thai ambassador to Burma, called on and had cordial talks with Rear Admiral Maung Maung Khin at the Nila Hall of the Inya Lake Hotel.

At 1900, Rear Admiral Maung Maung Khin held a dinner in the Padamya Hall of the Inya Lake Hotel for the visiting Thai minister and his delegation.

Saw Maung Receives Delegation

*BK2209080989 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
0630 GMT 22 Sep 89*

[Text] General Saw Maung, chairman of the State Law and Order Restoration Council [SLORC], received the visiting delegation from Thailand led by Mr Banhan Sinlapa-acha, minister of industry, at the Ministry of Defense's Dagon House at 1000 today.

Present at the meeting with Gen Saw Maung were Lieutenant General Than Shwe, SLORC member; Rear Admiral Maung Maung Khin, minister of mines and energy; Brigadier General Khin Nyunt, secretary-1 of the SLORC; Brigadier General Tin U, secretary-2 of the SLORC; U Ohn Gyaw, director general of the Political Affairs Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and U Thaug, director general of the Department of Geological and Mineral Exploration.

Present at the meeting with the Thai minister was Mr Thongchan Chotikasathian, Thai ambassador to Myanmar.

Trade Minister Briefs Newsmen on Rice Crop

*BK2209104589 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 21 Sep 89*

[Excerpts] Colonel Abel, minister of planning and finance and minister of trade, held a 15-minute news conference at the Ministry of Trade in Yangon [Rangoon] today to explain the rice situation. [passage omitted]

Speaking at the news conference, Col Abel said although we have frequently said that we have sufficient rice, we find that the price of rice is going up. Rice prices went up

even after the introduction of the government's supplementary rice distribution program.

He also noted that because of price manipulation by traders, the regular market is also in disarray. We have repeatedly warned traders against manipulating the rice market as a political ploy and have held coordination meetings with them frequently.

We have heard that one political party is suggesting that the government import rice and subsidize the sale of rice. He added: We are aware that the price of rice is high and that the people are very anxious about their food. We are closely monitoring the situation.

Full explanations must be given about why the price of rice is high, and that is what we are doing right now. He said that every year, rice production in our country exceeds local consumption needs. Figures for the past decade, beginning with the 1979-80 period, show that although there has been an increase in demand for rice due to population growth, supply has always exceeded consumption. [passage omitted]

When the government bought paddy from peasants, the prices prescribed were to cover the cost of production and to allow a reasonable profit. In rice distribution, the price of rice is fixed at a cost that is considerable for a normal employee. That is why the local rice distribution met with yearly loss. In the past decade, the loss amounted to 2,364.3 million kyats, with the highest loss of 392.7 million kyats in 1986-87. When the rice trade was kept under government control the price of rice was stable. Later, the government decontrolled the cultivation and trading of rice and private traders were allowed to transport and trade rice freely in the country.

The government buys rice only for distribution to workers and state employees and for emergency purposes. The government estimated its need last year would be 120 million baskets of paddy. However, only 85 million baskets were bought. Private traders started trading in rice from the early harvest during October last year. When government rice was looted during the crises, only rice which was left was distributed to public servants.

The price of rice was increased from 900 kyats per 100 baskets of rice to 1,700 kyats in order to stabilize the price of rice. Advance payments were made in signing contracts. However, owners of rice hullers and traders bought paddy at high prices and resold rice at very high prices. Because of the anxiety of consumers in buying rice at any attainable price, the price of rice went up.

There were rice shortages in some areas when the owners of rice hullers and traders transported rice to places which paid good prices. When the price of rice rose in those rice shortage areas, the traders then transported more rice to these areas. The price of rice is getting higher and higher at one place after another because of undisciplined milling and trading, and the whole country has to suffer the high cost of rice. The traders and millers

have not only jeopardized the rice trading market internally but also illegally exported rice.

From December 1988 onward, Basic Commodities Price Reduction Committees have been formed regionally and attempts have been made to find a solution with the coordination of traders. The government must work together with the traders on the reduction of basic commodity prices if an independent and open-door trade policy is to be utilized. Although we have tried, because of the greed of the traders and the agitation of political parties we have not been able to achieve any success. [passage omitted]

Apart from Yangon Division, rice distributed to wage earners in the rest of the country amounts to over 1.1 million sacks and the present distribution rate will continue until December. [passage omitted]

According to current estimates based on surplus paddy and population, it will not be necessary to import rice from abroad.

During the change from one system to another, political parties should be aware not to play political games and not to take political advantage by causing high, rice prices. He added that after the elections are held, the upcoming government will also have to face the rice question. They should consider how the problem will be solved then. [passage omitted]

There is an average 15 percent rice loss due to milling. That is why an order on paddy, rice and beans mill construction, registration, transfer and scrapping will be issued today. The aim of the order is the systematic milling and trading of paddy to benefit the cultivator, the consumer, and the state economy. This order is issued because there is a high wastage in using hullers, and rice is being traded and sold without discipline. According to this order, beginning from 1 November 1989, hullers and mills concerned cannot operate without registration. [passage omitted]

Rice, Bean Mills Ordered Reregistered

*BK2109142489 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 21 Sep 89*

["Order No 1/89" of the Ministry of Trade of the Union of Myanmar, issued on 21 September—"the 7th day of the waning moon of Tawthalin, 1351 Burmese era"]

[Text] The Ministry of Trade, exercising its rights in accordance with Articles 3 and 4 of the Essential Supplies and Services Act, issues this order in the interests of the majority of the people so that rice and all varieties of beans, which are the staple food in the Union of Myanmar [Burma], are milled and distributed systematically and in accordance with laws and rules and so that the majority of the people do not face the burden of high prices in the sale and distribution of rice.

Order concerning the construction, registration, moving, and scrapping of rice and bean mills.

1. This order covers all paddy, rice, and bean mills with the exception of government-owned mills, mills which are operating with government invested funds, and mills operating in accordance with the Foreign Investment Law. Traditional pounding, dehushing, and milling solely for family consumption and not for sale are, however, exempted from this order.

2. Myanmar Agricultural Produce Trading shall issue a directive concerning the construction, registration, moving, and scrapping of rice and bean mills.

All mills that come under this order shall register in accordance with that directive.

All mills that come under this order and which have not yet registered shall cease all milling operations with effect from 1 November 1989—4th day of the waxing moon of Tazaungmon, 1351 Burmese era.

3. Myanmar Agricultural Produce Trading, with the agreement of the Ministry of Trade, shall have the authority to give exemptions to mills depending on the category of mills and the type of ownership.

4. All private rice and bean mills granted registration in accordance with the rice and bean mills registration procedures outlined in Order No 6/85 of the Ministry of Trade, dated 30 August 1985, rice and bean mills that are operating without registration, and rice and bean mills that are yet to be constructed are all prohibited from operating without registering anew in accordance with this order.

5. Anyone found violating this order or any directive issued in accordance with this order shall be charged in accordance with the Essential Supplies and Services Act.

Task forces must be formed to conduct searches and to confiscate goods in accordance with Subarticle 5, Article 8 of that Act.

6. This order shall supersede Order No 6/85 of the Ministry of Trade, dated 30 August 1985.

Signed: Colonel Abel, minister, Ministry of Trade, Government of the Union of Myanmar.

Cambodia

USSR Criticizes Plans To Move Refugees

*BK1809055989 Phnom Penh SPK in English 0429 GMT
18 Sep 89*

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK September 18—Soviet Foreign Ministry Spokesman Gennadiy Gerasimov Friday criticized the reported intention of armed Khmer opposition groups to forcibly move Cambodian refugees from camps in Thai border areas to deep inside Cambodia, reports TASS.

He said these plans are linked to opposition preparations for hostilities after the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia later this month.

G. Gerasimov described the actions against refugees as contradicting international humanitarian standards according to which their repatriation should be carried out strictly on a voluntary basis with guarantees for their dignity, rights and freedoms and within the framework of a Cambodian political settlement and the process of restoring peace to Cambodia.

Foreign Journalists Arrive To Witness Pullout

BK1909081989 Phnom Penh SPK in English 0130 GMT 19 Sep 89

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK September 18—By September 17, 120 journalists from various countries had arrived in Phnom Penh to witness the pullout of the last units of the Vietnamese volunteer Army from Cambodia scheduled from September 21-26.

They include news reporters and cameramen of the NHK television (Japan), the TIME magazine (USA), the NEWSWEEK magazine (USA) the KYODO news agency (Japan), the ASAHI news agency, the YOMIURI newspaper (Japan), the B.B.C. television (UK), the Visnews television (USA), the WEEKLY SUNDAY (UK), the Eurovision television (France), the N.D.N. television (JAPAN), the NEWSDAY magazine (USA), the Skynews and B.B.C. radios (UK), the AP news agency (USA), MAINICHI newspaper (Japan), the TVB news television (Hong Kong), newspaper LE MONDE (France), the ADN news agency (GDR), the INTERPRESS and PAP (Poland), the MTI news agency (Hungary), the BTA news agency (Bulgaria), the IZVESTIYA and PRAVDA newspapers (USSR), the PRENSA LATINA news agency (Cuba), the CTK news agency (Czechoslovakia), the TASS news agency (USSR), the KOMSOMOL newspaper (USSR), and Vietnamese and Lao mass media.

Repatriating SRV Units Visit Genocide Museum

BK1809114989 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1100 GMT 18 Sep 89

[Text] On 18 September, from 1330 onward, delegations from the last Vietnamese volunteer Army units to be repatriated successively visited the Tuol Sleng Museum of Genocide. These included the delegation from Front 479 led by Major General (Kieu Anh Linh), commander of Front 479 command; the delegation from Front 579 led by Major General (Le Van), commander of Front 579 command; the delegation from Front 779 led by Major General (Do Quang Hung), commander of Front 779 command; and the delegation from Front 979 led by Major General (Nguyen Kien Thiet), commander of Front 979 command.

The delegations expressed their horror at the evidences of crimes perpetrated by the Pol Pot clique against the Cambodian land and people. The delegations wrote

down their impressions in the golden book saying the crimes of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique cannot be pardoned, not by heaven nor earth. These crimes cause a painful and burning anger which cannot be forgotten by anyone; these are to be recorded in our 20th century. The impressions stressed that if the Pol Pot criminals are allowed to return to Cambodia, it would be most painful for this planet's nations.

Departing SRV Troops Lay Wreaths at Monuments

BK1909070589 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 19 Sep 89

[Text] At 0730 this morning, delegations of the repatriating Vietnamese Army volunteers from the four fronts—namely Front 479 led by Comrade Major General Khieu Anh Lan, Front 579 led by Comrade Major General Le Hun, Front 779 led by Comrade Major General Do Quang Hung, and Front 979 led by Comrade Major General Nguyen Dinh Chuc—accompanied by Comrade Major General Un Den, General Staff Department vice chairman of the Kampuchean People's Armed Forces, went to lay wreaths at the monument commemorating Cambodian-Vietnamese militant solidarity and friendship and the monument commemorating fallen Cambodian combatants in order to pay homage to all comrades-in-arms who have sacrificed their lives in the cause of the rebirth of the Cambodian people and motherland. Later on, the delegations attended a medal presentation ceremony at the Basak Conference Hall.

Reportage on SRV Troop Pullout Continues

Scenes Before Pullout Reported

BK2009013889 Hanoi VNA in English 1531 GMT 19 Sep 89

["Cambodia Before the Last Vietnamese Pullout—Tran Nhung, correspondent of the Army paper QUAN DOI NHAN DAN"—VNA headline]

[Text] Hanoi VNA September 19—Crossing Moc Bai Border Gate between Vietnam's Tay Ninh Province and Cambodia's Svay Rieng, we entered Cambodian territory in a trip to cover the forthcoming repatriation of the 26,000 remaining Vietnamese volunteer troops. In a few days, thousands of officers and men of the Vietnamese volunteer Army will take this strategic road back to their country, winding up ten years of their internationalist mission in Cambodia. Along this way stretching over hundreds of kilometres, banners have been posted every ten metres and hundreds of ornamental gates erected to say goodbye to the withdrawing armymen. People of various ethnic groups living along the route have been eagerly preparing for the farewell. Perhaps better than anybody else, the inhabitants of Svay Rieng, Kompong Cham, Takeo and Kompong Speu Provinces know the great sacrifices made by the Vietnamese volunteer troops as they recalled that ten years ago, many towns and villages in this area lay in ruins and paddy fields had

been turned into no-man's lands. Now these fields have become verdant again and orchards laden with fruit, stilted houses with red-tiled roofs have sprung up, and life is returning to normal.

At the headquarters of Battlefront 979 of the Vietnamese volunteer rows of houses had been sealed for transfer to the Cambodian Army. Only some remained open, where Vietnamese servicemen were reviewing the last details of their home-coming plan to begin on September 21.

For weeks now, the local administration and people had held many get-togethers with officers and men of the Vietnamese volunteer Army. Sometimes the commanding staff was interrupted in their briefings by deputations from various villages who came to bid them farewell. A mother from Thman village, already in her eighties, whose children were all killed by the Pol Potists, hugged a Vietnamese officer and said in tears: "We'll miss you very much. We've all survived with your help."

Since the beginning of September, Vietnamese companies have received more than 400 delegations from various villages and districts.

We had a brief contact with a group of Cambodian revolutionary combatants at the entrance to Pochentong Airport. In a few days, Air Force Regiment 901 will pull out and hand over the defence of the airport to a Cambodian unit. Our chat with Merk Riemay, a 27-year old guard of the airport, was drowned by the roar of a Cambodian military convoy rumbling past and a MiG-21 jet fighter taking off. Within a space of only ten years, the Cambodian revolutionary Army has grown up from small, poorly equipped units into a full-fledged one with all the necessary armed services—infantry, navy and air force.

The streets of Phnom Penh were bustling with pedestrians and vehicles, their faces beaming with expressions of joy and confidence.

More Withdrawal Details Reported

BK2209070789 Bangkok *BANGKOK POST* in English
22 Sep 89 pp 1, 3

[Report by Anurat Maniphan]

[Excerpts] Siem Reap, Cambodia—An estimated 1,000 Vietnamese troops moved out of here yesterday in what Hanoi called the start of its final withdrawal from Cambodia.

The departure of Front 479 was witnessed by Soviet, Cuban, Vietnamese and Laotian delegates.

But there were no independent observers except for a group of about 50 Western and Asian journalists.

"I am astonished because they (other countries) insisted on an international control mechanism [ICM] but did not come," said Genrikh Kireyev of the Soviet Foreign Ministry's Asia and Socialist Countries Section.

The Paris Conference on Cambodia last month failed to set up an ICM for monitoring and verifying the Vietnamese withdrawal.

Hanoi refused to accept United Nations participation, accusing the world body of "partiality" in seating the resistance coalition and adopting resolutions condemning its presence in Cambodia.

But Phnom Penh Premier Hun Sen nevertheless invited United Nations Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar, presidents of the Paris conference—France and Indonesia, the chairman of the Jakarta Informal Meeting, and the president of the Non-Aligned Movement to witness the pullout.

Some might still attend a farewell ceremony scheduled to take place in Phnom Penh on September 25. [passage omitted]

Maj-Gen Hul Savoan, who commands the Fourth Army Region covering Siem Reap, Oddar Meanchey and Battambang, said the troops would be moved out in a total of 750 trucks.

Some were already on the road on Wednesday, he added.

The farewell ceremony yesterday, however, saw only about 70 vehicles, mainly trucks and jeeps, with two armoured cars, leaving the northwestern province with troops on board. [passage omitted]

A delegation from Hanoi, headed by Deputy Defence Minister Tran Van Huang, attended the farewell ceremony.

Speeches were also given by Cambodian provincial authorities in an event livened up with patriotic songs. [passage omitted]

The Vietnamese soldiers, some of whom had been serving in this area for 10 years and were entitled to only 15 days annual leave, seemed glad to be going home. [passage omitted]

Cambodian officials said Vietnamese soldiers in the past year had been engaged largely in training Cambodian troops.

Front 479 was to make its way by road to Phnom Penh in time for the September 25 farewell ceremony in the capital.

Other troops to be withdrawn by midnight September 26 come from Fronts 579, 779, 979, infantry divisions 302, 330, Navy Corps No. 5, Air Force Regiment No. 901 and other regiments and battalions of the infantry and logistics.

Maj-Gen Hul Savoan said on Wednesday he expects resistance forces to step up efforts to penetrate deeper inside Cambodia in the upcoming dry season.

The resistance "are going to fight a lot" as they try to push deeper into the interior from their sanctuaries on the border with Thailand, he said.

"But they will not be able to achieve this. With the equipment they have... they can only carry out hit-and-run attacks," he told a press conference.

"The main thing is they don't have enough food and supplies. if you want to fight and win, you need these things," he said.

The commander also noted that the resistance forces—of the Khmer Rouge, Prince Norodom Sihanouk and Son Sann—were not unified.

He refused to say how many soldiers he commands but noted that his forces were "three times bigger" than those of "the enemy".

"We are stronger than they are and better equipped...." he claimed.

Battambang Bids Farewell

*BK2209120789 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 1100 GMT 22 Sep 89*

[Text] This morning party members, cadres, personnel, and workers from various offices and work units in Battambang Province, the provincial armed forces, students, and inhabitants of Battambang Town totaling some 12,000 persons met in a grand meeting at the monument dedicated to the province's dead soldiers to bid farewell to the Vietnamese Volunteer Army units of Front 479 and Front 979 which were departing for home after successfully carrying out their precious proletarian internationalist mission in Battambang Province over the past 10 years.

The ceremony took place in the presence of Comrade Tie Banh, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of national defense.

On behalf of the ministry of national defense, Comrade General Tie Banh expressed deep thanks to the Communist Party of Vietnam, the Government of the SRV, and the fraternal Vietnamese people and Army for giving timely and effective assistance to the cause of our State of Cambodia.

Comrade Gen Tie Banh stressed that the people and people's Armed Forces of Cambodia pledge to heighten their sense of mastery in defending national independence, protecting the gains of society, and firmly preserving the rights to be the master of the Cambodian nation and people.

Afterwards, Comrade Ung Sami [secretary of Battambang Province's Party Committee] thanked the Vietnamese Army volunteers of Front 479 and Front 979 for helping defend the localities, ensuring security for the people, and creating conditions for the people to engage in production, make their living, and bring prosperity to the province. He went on to say that the great sacrifices,

examples of heroism, and models of precious, proletarian internationalism displayed by the cadres of the two fronts are too priceless for the people of Battambang Province to forget.

In his reply, Comrade Major General (Xao Thu) thanked the party, authorities, and people in all localities of Battambang Province for constantly making it possible for the two fronts and their subordinate units to successfully carry out their proletarian, internationalist mission in Battambang Province during the past more than 10 years. The major general also said that he would treasure forever the memory of the assistance given by the people of Battambang. He further added that he would do his best for the construction and defense of the Vietnamese motherland and the consolidation and development of the bonds of solidarity between the Cambodian and Vietnamese peoples.

Politburo Endorses Hun Sen's Bangkok Visit

*BK2209112289 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 1100 GMT 22 Sep 89*

[Communique of the Political Bureau of the KPRP Central Committee issued on 22 September—read by announcer]

[Text] On Friday, 22 September 1989, the Political Bureau of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP] Central Committee held a plenary session to hear the report of Comrade Hun Sen, Political Bureau member, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of foreign affairs who just headed a delegation of the State of Cambodia for a visit to the Kingdom of Thailand from 19 to 20 September 1989.

The Political Bureau fully endorsed all the issues pertaining to the search for a peaceful solution for Cambodia and bilateral relations discussed and agreed upon by Comrade Chairman of the Council of Ministers Hun Sen with Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan during this visit, especially the matters concerning the objectives and measures to continue efforts to find an appropriate, political solution to the Cambodian problem, such as the prevention of a civil war, the cessation of military aid, the cease-fire, and the prevention of the genocidal Pol Pot regime's resurgence.

The Political Bureau considered this short visit fruitful.

The Political Bureau also expressed satisfaction at the friendly talks between Comrade Chairman of the Council of Ministers Hun Sen and Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, during a stopover of Comrade Hun Sen on his return trip from the Kingdom of Thailand to Cambodia.

Hun Sen Tours Northwestern Provinces 11-16 Sep

BK1809060389 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0423 GMT 18 Sep 89

[Text] Phnom Penh, 18 Sep (SPK)—Hun Sen, Political Bureau member of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, Council of Ministers chairman, and minister of foreign affairs of the State of Cambodia, recently made a working tour of Battambang, Banteay Meanchey, and Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Provinces, some 300 km northwest of Phnom Penh.

During his stay from 11 to 16 September, Chairman Hun Sen visited several units of the Cambodian Armed Forces positioned in the border regions adjacent to Thailand and some districts in these provinces.

During his meetings with responsible civilian and military officials as well as the local population, Chairman Hun Sen explained the cause of the Paris International Conference's failure and above all pointed out the tasks to be fulfilled in the coming period.

Heng Samrin Forces Said To Seize Border Camp

BK1609025289 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 16 Sep 89 p 4

[Text] Aranyaprathet—Heng Samrin forces overran a non-communist resistance camp near the Thai border, killing, wounding and capturing several guerrillas and their dependents, informed military sources said yesterday.

The small camp was located in Cambodia opposite Ban Pa Rai and was manned by about 20 Son Sann troops and about 30 of their dependents.

About 100 Heng Samrin troops, with artillery backup from a firebase in Ban Nimit, attacked the camp Thursday night, setting off fierce fighting which lasted until yesterday morning when the camp was finally overrun, sources said.

Several resistance troops were killed said the sources.

The wounded and uninjured soldiers and civilians were taken deeper into Cambodia by the Samrin troops, they said.

All of the 30 thatched houses in the camp were set alight.

Meanwhile, fighting flared inside Cambodia along the border from Aranyaprathet to Ta Phraya yesterday evening.

The flare-up in fighting put relief workers and some 140,000 Cambodian displaced persons at Site 2 camp in Ban Thap Thai, Ta Phraya, on alert.

Some artillery shells landed in the camp on Wednesday, causing panic among refugees who have been preparing to evacuate if the situation worsens.

Youth Recruitment in Banteay Meanchey Reported

BK2109092789 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 20 Sep 89

[Text] During the 3d quarter of this year, 6,148 youths in Banteay Meanchey Province have courageously volunteered to serve in the Army.

This splendid outcome of the Army recruitment work was attributable to the fact that our youths have clearly grasped their duty toward the motherland and have nurtured deep hatred against the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique which has killed more than 3 million of our Cambodian people and particularly to the fact that the authorities in all localities have successfully implemented the rear policy toward the families which have done good deeds for the motherland.

Many other youths are also preparing to serve in the Army in order to ensure the defense of our society's achievements and the people's peaceful life in place of the repatriating Vietnamese Army volunteers.

Apparent Khmer Rouge Strategy Discussed

BK2209104089 Hong Kong AFP in English 0955 GMT 22 Sep 89

[By Alain Boebion]

[Text] Hanoi, Sept 21 (AFP)—The Khmer Rouge appears to be trying to assert the legitimacy of the resistance coalition government by capturing provincial towns as Vietnamese troops withdraw from Cambodia, Asian diplomats here said Friday. The Khmer Rouge strategy appears to be try to take control of a slice of Cambodian territory and bring in refugees from camps in Thailand in a bid to bolster the claim to legitimacy, the diplomats said.

The Khmer Rouge field the strongest guerrilla force in the tripartite Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK), which holds Cambodia's seat at the United Nations, but little actual Cambodian territory. "If they manage to take control of a piece of Cambodian territory, even a small one, and to bring in their people from the camps in Thailand, the Khmer Rouge can then shout that they have land, an army and therefore a government," a representative of a Southeast Asian nation said.

The Khmer Rouge could then put themselves in a position to tell Phnom Penh's Prime Minister Hun Sen: "You are now obliged to join with us, whether you want it or not," the diplomat said. "Negotiations would then become even more difficult," another Asian diplomat added, "because Hun Sen would have trouble claiming that the Khmer Rouge represent no one and control nothing."

One of the main stumbling blocks to a peaceful settlement of the Cambodian conflict has been the consistent rejection by Vietnam and Phnom Penh of Khmer Rouge

participation in a provisional government after the Vietnamese pullout, scheduled to be completed on Wednesday. Vietnam invaded Cambodia in December 1978 and ousted the Khmer Rouge in January 1979 following nearly four years of rule during which the Marxist group was blamed for the deaths of hundreds of thousands of people.

(In Phnom Penh, Cambodian sources said Friday that Khmer Rouge guerrillas have virtually surrounded the town of Pailin in western Cambodia. In a radio broadcast monitored in Bangkok Thursday, the Khmer Rouge claimed to have seized the northern part of the town and said Phnom Penh forces and their Vietnamese allies defending Pailin were almost out of ammunition. The worsening situation in Pailin, an important gem mining centre, has not been confirmed by official sources.)

With diplomatic efforts to resolve the conflict at a virtual stalemate, the focus has turned increasingly toward the situation on the ground following the Vietnamese military withdrawal. But Western and Asian diplomats here stressed that the military situation is murky and they recalled predictions that the government of Afghan President Najibullah would fall after Soviet troops left that country in February.

The diplomats were unanimous in dismissing claims by Phnom Penh that its regular forces total some 52,000 men. Mr. Hun Sen can mobilize no more than 40,000 regular troops, they said. The Khmer Rouge, according to various Western sources, command some 25,000 guerrillas, while its partners in the CGDK, the forces of Prince Norodom Sihanouk and former Premier Son Sann, are estimated to number 10,000 and 9,000 men, respectively.

An Asian diplomat, an expert in Cambodian affairs, said tens of thousands of militiamen armed by Phnom Penh across the country would be called upon to play a decisive role against the Khmer Rouge. The morale of the Phnom Penh troops, who will be on their own as of Wednesday, will also be an important factor, an ASEAN diplomat said.

Vietnam has repeatedly accused China over the past few days of continuing to supply arms to the Khmer Rouge with the complicity of Thailand, and charged the United States with arming Prince Sihanouk's non-communist guerrillas.

Pailin 'Virtually Surrounded' by Khmer Rouge

BK2209122089 Hong Kong AFP in English 1142 GMT 22 Sep 89

[By Michele Cooper]

[Excerpt] Phnom Penh, Sept 22 (AFP)—Khmer Rouge forces have virtually surrounded the western Cambodian gem center of Pailin, reliable sources said Friday, as Vietnam continued what it said would be a complete withdrawal of all troops from the country.

Ceremonies in Battambang Friday marked the second stage of a six-day pullout, with a large rally planned in Phnom Penh on September 25 before the last soldier crosses the border into Vietnam the following day.

Cambodian officials pointed proudly Friday to international "observers" from some 20 countries they say are attending the ceremonies around the country. Observers such as former Indian Foreign Minister B.R. Bhagat, watching the ceremony in Battambang, said he had no means of verifying the withdrawal, which has been disputed by the anti-Phnom Penh guerrilla alliance. But, he said, "I believe ... this is going to be a very genuine withdrawal."

India is the only non-Soviet bloc country to recognize the Phnom Penh government.

The guerrilla alliance—grouping the Khmer Rouge with two non-communist factions supporting Prince Norodom Sihanouk and former Premier Son Sann—holds Cambodia's seat at the United Nations.

Cambodian and Vietnamese officials have repeatedly said this week the Khmer Rouge no longer posed a major threat, and that while their hit-and-run tactics made news, they were unable to hold on to territory for any length of time. In Phnom Penh, however, a source close to the Cambodian leadership said the Khmer Rouge had occupied most of the hilltops around Pailin from where they could fire on the highway running to Battambang, some 80 kms (50 miles) away. "The highway is still accessible to government troops, but it is often mined and there are frequent ambushes, especially on the approach to Pailin," the source said.

(On Friday, Khmer Rouge radio monitored in Bangkok said the guerrillas on Wednesday had occupied a military camp in the village of Chankiri, which had been held by Vietnamese and Phnom Penh soldiers.)

A senior Cambodian official said recently that the Khmer Rouge wanted control of the gemstone mines in the Pailin area in case foreign aid to them was stopped. They also need to control a corridor from the area's jungle-clad hills to the sea, the official said. [passage omitted]

Cambodian Leadership Said Split on Sihanouk

BK2209132689 Hong Kong AFP in English 1307 GMT 22 Sep 89

[Text] Phnom Penh, Sept 22 (AFP)—Prime Minister Hun Sen would personally like Prince Norodom Sihanouk to return to Cambodia, but has encountered stiff opposition on such a move, Vietnam's Ambassador to Cambodia Ngo Dien said Friday. Mr. Dien told reporters he had noted dissension within the regime, but that this had dissipated in the face of the "danger" posed by guerrilla movements determined to overthrow the government.

Mr. Dien, who took up his post just weeks after Vietnamese troops ousted the Khmer Rouge from power in Phnom Penh in January 1979, refused to give any details of the dissension.

Mr. Hun Sen, 37, has had four meetings with Prince Sihanouk, the 67-year-old former Cambodian monarch, since late 1987. After asking Prince Sihanouk to join his government, Mr. Hun Sen has publicly said the prince could not return to Cambodia because of his links with the Khmer Rouge.

The prince heads an uneasy guerrilla alliance of his followers and those of former Premier Son Sann with the Marxist Chinese-backed Khmer Rouge. But Mr. Dien said Mr. Hun Sen "still hoped that he (Prince Sihanouk) will return." But Mr. Hun Sen "risks losing the good opinion of his compatriots on that point," the Vietnamese ambassador said, describing Prince Sihanouk's alliance with the Khmer Rouge as damaging to the image of the former chief of state.

The Marxist extremist guerrilla group has been accused of massacring hundreds of thousands of Cambodians during their nearly four year reign of terror, which ended when Vietnamese troops invaded the country in December 1978.

Vietnam has said it would withdraw all its troops by September 27, but the opposition movements have repeatedly questioned Hanoi's true intentions.

Prince Sihanouk announced this week that he would "categorically" refuse any new meeting with Mr. Hun Sen.

Mr. Dien acknowledged meanwhile that Phnom Penh had occasionally rounded up people to join the Army. But since Phnom Penh passed a law instituting the draft at the beginning of this year, the Cambodians were using "better methods" for recruiting.

The Vietnamese ambassador also complained about "corruption" in the Phnom Penh army, saying a share of the food rations intended for the troops disappeared before reaching their destination. Mr. Dien also charged that the Khmer Rouge had recently killed Vietnamese fishermen near Tonle Sap Lake to terrorize the Vietnamese community in Cambodia. The fishermen had regularly sold fish to the Khmer Rouge, he said. He added that it was "some trick by the Khmer Rouge to warn that Cambodians are killing the Vietnamese" following the pullout.

Mr. Dien said "a number" of Vietnamese settlers in Cambodia had fled fearing insecurity after the pullout, but predicted that the Vietnamese civilians would return to Cambodia by next year. "If there is peace, many will come here."

Mr. Dien confirmed that Hanoi and Phnom Penh estimate the current Vietnamese community in Cambodia at 80,000, including up to 30,000 in Phnom Penh. The

Khmer Rouge says nearly 1.3 million Vietnamese "settlers" are in Cambodia, and frequently repeats the charge that many operate as spies or as soldiers disguised as civilians.

Sihanouk Rejects Round of Talks With Hun Sen

BK2209015889 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 21 Sep 89

[Statement by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, leader of the Cambodian resistance forces and president of Democratic Kampuchea, issued in Beijing on 21 September—read by announcer]

[Text] 1. The SRV has fabricated the complete withdrawal of its troops from Cambodia from 21-26 September 1989. In this circumstance, I wish to confirm that even after 27 September 1989, tens of thousands of Vietnamese troops disguised as officers, noncommissioned officers, rank and file, and militiamen of the armed and militia forces of the Phnom Penh regime, will remain in Cambodia. This does not include the Vietnamese immigrants who have illegally resettled in our country and who have plundered Cambodia's natural resources.

Since the SRV, the lackey puppets of the Hanoi authorities, and their cronies continue to tell lies and fool world opinion, the Cambodian resistance forces headed by myself continue our sacred national liberation struggle to stamp out Vietnamese colonialism in Cambodia.

2. I would like to declare that the Cambodian resistance forces, with myself as leader, insist on demanding the dispatch of a UN international control mechanism and a UN peacekeeping force to Cambodia. We wonder whether the so-called withdrawal of all types of Vietnamese forces, including disguised Vietnamese soldiers, from Cambodia is really a truth. As for all the illegal Vietnamese settlers in Cambodia, they must also be sent back to Vietnam under the auspices of the United Nations.

3. The Cambodian resistance forces and Democratic Kampuchea [DK] led by myself wish to announce that all these forces are in Cambodia illegally—including the Phnom Penh regime, called the State of Cambodia. All agreements concluded by the regime with foreigners and all governmental, administrative, and legislative instructions, regulations, and decisions made by the illegal Phnom Penh clique for running the state affairs of the country are illegal.

4. The Cambodian resistance forces and DK maintain that only Samdech Norodom Sihanouk's 5-point peace plan can bring about a rational, fair, and durable solution to the so-called Cambodian problem. In fact, this problem is not a problem between the Cambodian people but an issue between the Vietnamese aggressors and the Cambodian victims.

The Cambodian resistance forces and DK reject any partial settlement of the Cambodian problem. They only accept a comprehensive solution to the problem.

As for a cease-fire in Cambodia, it will be possible if the so-called Cambodian problem is settled comprehensively and if a UN international control mechanism and UN peacekeeping force are dispatched to Cambodia.

5. I squarely reject and will continue to vehemently reject any inter-Cambodian talks under the appearance of a roundtable meeting or any other format. I do not agree to holding bilateral talks with Hun Sen or with any traitor of the Phnom Penh regime. I totally reject and will continue to reject the idea of some governments saying there is conflict between the Cambodian people and that a new meeting is needed between Samdech Sihanouk and Hun Sen. I completely reject any proposal that I should meet with Hun Sen once again. This matter must be closed definitively in order to avoid continuing confusion and misunderstanding on the truth of the Cambodian problem.

[Dated] Beijing, 21 September 1989.

Soldiers Said To Revolt Against SRV, Desert

BK1509030989 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 14 Sep 89

[Excerpt] 1. On 6 September, the forcibly drafted Cambodian soldiers aboard 19 trucks, who were sent by the Vietnamese enemy aggressors to fight and die in their place on Pailin battlefield, revolted against them shortly after the soldiers' arrival in Pailin township and, then, deserted for home.

2. On 7 September, 500 forcibly drafted Cambodian students and villagers were sent from Kompong Chhnang Province to Battambang Province to incorporate into the puppet army's 6th Division stationed at Toek Sap, Sisophon-Phnum Malai battlefield. Nearly all of the 500 Cambodian soldiers deserted for home. [passage omitted]

SRV Positions on Pailin Battlefield Attacked

BK1509023889 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 14 Sep 89

[Excerpts] 1. Between 8 and 10 September, our National Army attacked and completely destroyed 4 Vietnamese enemy positions defending western Pailin township and another 13 enemy positions defending the Vietnamese command and the puppet army's 879th Command at Kompong Lay [Pailin District] for a total of 16 positions [as heard], including 1 regimental position, 3 battalion positions, 7 company positions, and 5 platoon positions. We killed or wounded 111 Vietnamese enemy soldiers, including 1 wounded regimental commander. [passage omitted]

2. On the morning of 4 September, another unit of our National Army attacked and completely destroyed a Vietnamese enemy regimental command at Khcheay. We killed eight Vietnamese enemy soldiers on the spot and wounded eight others. [passage omitted]

SRV Posts in Pailin Battlefield 'Liberated'

BK2009042289 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 19 Sep 89

[Text] 1. Sre Anteak and Kompong Ley positions were liberated. The 789th Phnom Penh division was destroyed, and the Vietnamese division stationed there was also routed.

2. Bar Tangsuor and Bar Yakhar positions were liberated. On 15 September, we completely liberated Bar Tangsuor and Bar Yakhar positions and Stoeng Kach position, near a rubber plantation.

3. Kamreal position was captured and completely cut off from Bar Tangsuor and Kompong Ley. This position was run by the Battambang provincial military unit which was never involved in fighting.

4. Pailin township was increasingly shrunk. Its width stretching from north to south remained only more than 4 kilometers and its length from west to east only more than 5 kilometers.

The 195th and 196th Cambodian divisions and the 2d Vietnamese division, which defended the Pailin township, have been crippled by the guerrilla forces since April 1989.

SRV, Phnom Penh Soldiers Said Killed 18 Sep

BK2009043289 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 19 Sep 89

[Excerpt] On 18 September, our National Army attacked, destroyed, and liberated the division-level positions of the Vietnamese aggressors and their puppets at Banteay Daeum Thnaot, west Phnum Preal, Pailin battlefield.

Following 1 hour of fighting, we completely destroyed and liberated the positions. As a result, we killed 40 Vietnamese and puppet soldiers and wounded 60 others. [passage omitted]

Indonesia

Alatas 'Concerned' Over Clashes in Cambodia

BK2109084089 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0600 GMT 21 Sep 89

[Text] Indonesia is very concerned over the possible outbreak of clashes in Cambodia. Foreign Minister Ali Alatas said this to newsmen after meeting with President Suharto at the Bina Graha presidential office this morning. He noted that Indonesia has always tried to

convince Cambodian warring factions to make concessions to one another. Alatas said the warring factions need to show political will to bring them back to the negotiating table.

During the meeting with President Suharto this morning, Minister Alatas briefed the president on the outcome of his recent talks with his Papua New Guinea counterpart Michael Somare in Jayapura. Alatas said PNG wishes to lease a Palapa satellite transponder for 2 years and [words indistinct] along the common border.

Says Willing To Host Talks

BK2109104789 Jakarta ANTARA in English
1007 GMT 21 Sep 89

[Text] Jakarta, Sept 21 (OANA/ANTARA)—Indonesia has its door [words indistinct] in the framework of preventing big clashes during and after the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from that country.

"We are very concerned about the development in Cambodia which could lead to the break of new clashes in that country," Foreign Minister Ali Alatas told newsmen after calling on President Suharto at the Bina Graha Presidential office here on Thursday.

Indonesia in its capacity as the chairman of the Jakarta informal meeting (JIM) and co-chairman of the international conference on Cambodia has strived to convince all concerned parties in the Cambodian issue that the best way to the early political solution to the Cambodian conflict is to give mutual concessions as outlined by JIM.

He also called on all Cambodian warring factions that they should refrain from the flaring up of new clashes which in turn would worsen the situation.

He further said that Indonesia would be prepared to host such new talks on Cambodia if all warring factions in Cambodia were prepared to meet again in Jakarta in the form of the Jakarta informal meeting.

However, he went on, if some of them are against the JIM and willing to reconvene the international conference on Cambodia in Paris, Indonesia would give its green-light.

He also disclosed that he would meet his French counterpart Roland Dumas in New York later this month to discuss the follow-up of the Paris meeting. France is also co-chairman of the international conference on Cambodia.

During the meeting with President Suharto, Minister Alatas reported on his plan to attend the United Nations General Assembly in New York. He is scheduled to leave here for New York on Saturday and will deliver his speech before the UN General Assembly on September 28.

While in New York, he will also hold meetings with other ASEAN foreign ministers to discuss various regional issues.

Concerning the East Timor issue, he was convinced that the UN General Assembly would not put the issue in its current agenda.

Views Nonaligned Role, Paris Talks

BK2209094589 Jakarta ANTARA in English
0923 GMT 22 Sep 89

[Text] Jakarta, Sept 22 (OANA-ANTARA)—Foreign Minister Ali Alatas has firmly denied the assumption that the role of the Nonaligned Movement (NAM) has been decreasing due to the recent rapprochement between the two super powers and their allies.

"The role of the movement in facing such a situation is just increasing due to the current changes in the world which are carefully followed with various adjustments by the movement," the minister told a parliamentary hearing with the House Commission I (foreign affairs, defence, and information) here on Thursday evening [21 September].

The hearing was chaired by H. Suhadi Harjosutarno, vice chairman of the House Commission I.

According to the minister, the movement is currently facing a world situation marked by basic changes caused by recent rapid development of sciences and technology and the recent developments in the East-West relations. While on the other hand, he went on, there were some unbalanced situations in the economic and development fields in the developing nations.

Such a situation has encouraged the Nonaligned Movement to give serious attention on economic and development problems in its programs, he insisted.

In the recent ninth summit of the movement in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, efforts were launched for the movement to be more realistic and nonconfrontative by focusing itself to the world's main problems, particularly in the economic, environmental, anti-narcotic drive, and children's welfare fields.

Answering an MP question, Minister Alatas denied that the recent international conference on Cambodia (ICC) in Paris, cochaired by Indonesia and France, totally failed.

Although the Paris meeting failed to reach a comprehensive agreement for the solution to the Cambodian issue, he said that the meeting has noted significant progress, such as the sending of a fact-finding mission to Cambodia and an agreement on the modality for the reconstruction of Cambodia.

According to Minister Alatas, the failure of the conference to reach a comprehensive agreement was caused by the existing sharp differences among the warring factions in the Cambodian conflict on the establishment of a provisional government in Cambodia and the International Control Mechanism (ICM).

East Timor Security During Papal Visit Noted

BK2109084889 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0600 GMT 21 Sep 89

[Excerpt] The government shares the view voiced by Parliament Commission IX that security in East Timor will have to be tightened during the upcoming visit by Pope John Paul II to avoid unruly incidents and prevent undesirable elements from exploiting the event.

Religious Affairs Minister Munawir Syadzali said this at a hearing with Parliament Commission IX, presided over by its deputy chairman (Satyana Sunarto) at the parliament building today. [passage omitted]

Murdani on Student Unrest, Suharto USSR Trip

BK2109092689 Jakarta THE JAKARTA POST in English 19 Sep 89 p 1

[Text] Jakarta (JP)—Minister of Defense and Security L.B. Murdani said yesterday the government was not at war with university students, but that it will take stern measures against students or individuals who deserve such actions.

"Don't create the impression that the government is at war with students. Please don't," Murdani told members of the House of Representatives in a hearing here.

But he made it clear that the government "does not care whether it is students or *jamu* [preceding word in italics] (traditional herbal medicine) peddlers, if they violate the law, they should be sternly dealt with."

"You can count... how many students have been clobbered and why they have been treated in that way. Only few of them have. If in every university 100 students are arrested then you can say there is a war going on. So don't mix things up."

"Sometimes students should be sternly dealt with," Murdani said adding he would not agree with the notion that "students are individuals who should not be touched or punished lest the world should end."

The claim that students are future leaders of the nation does not apply to those who behave in a childish way. If they want to become leaders (in the future) they should not shout in the streets, they should not use abusive words and call (the government) names. Is there no other alternative? Why won't they formulate their ideas in a proper way? Indonesia is filled with civilized people," Murdani said.

Murdani stressed that campuses are academic and not political institutions. Therefore "on campuses there is academic freedom but not campus freedom."

Asked to comment on President Suharto's determination to *gebuk* [preceding word in italics] (clobber) people who might have wanted to unseat him unconstitutionally, Murdani said the government has maintained such an attitude for quite a long time.

As an example he recalled the government's way of calming regional upheavals in the 1950 and more importantly its crackdown on a communist coup attempt in 1965.

"So there is nothing special about it. Anything that is not in line with the constitution has always been approached in that way."

Earlier, Murdani called on the House members to make efforts to reach a consensus on the form of society that should exist in Indonesia in the next 25 to 30 years.

Murdani emphasized the need to establish a blueprint for the Indonesian society as the nation embarks on its next 25 years of development starting in 1994.

"We cannot just leave it to society to develop itself. It has to be controlled in such a way that it will eventually take the form of a society based on the state ideology Pancasila," Murdani said.

He said that to realize this objective is an uphill task. As an agrarian society, he said, Indonesia is not used to thinking about a blueprint as everything has been left to nature.

However, research should be conducted and a decision made in the coming two or three years in order to define political, economic, defense and other strategies.

Murdani also pointed out that one of the weaknesses of Indonesian society is that its people lack the ability to think innovatively.

"Innovative thinking is needed to answer future challenges and set up a blueprint of our future society," he said.

Murdani emphasized the need to improve the quality of the education system as a way to nurture the younger generation in order to build a better future.

Turning to Indonesia's relationship with the Soviet Union, Murdani said Suharto's recent visit to Moscow was conducive to strengthening bilateral relations.

Murdani told the House members that the Soviet Union had not backed the Indonesian Communist Party (PKI) in the coup attempt in which six army generals were killed.

Murdani said, "there is a difference between communist teachings spread in Indonesia and in communist countries. Moreover, communism is accepted by people in East European countries, China, and other countries."

"We should remain alert on communism, but we should not be found overreacting," Murdani said.

The minister asked the House members not to doubt Indonesia's national resilience against communism. Suharto, who crushed the 1965 coup attempt, believes that Indonesia's national resilience is strong enough that the country can withstand communist teachings introduced from abroad.

"So Suharto's visit to the Soviet Union is not a trial and error mission. The President believes Indonesia can deal with any ideological threats," Murdani said.

In the hearing, Murdani was also questioned on the idea of establishing an ASEAN security arrangement as proposed by former Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja recently.

Minister Announces Trade Expansion With USSR

*BK2109100189 Jakarta THE JAKARTA POST
in English 19 Sep 89 p 1*

[Text] Jakarta (JP)—The government has decided to further ease restrictions on bilateral trade between Indonesia and the Soviet Union, including those concerning shipping and security clearance, Coordinating Minister for Economics, Financial, and Industrial Affairs Radius Prawiro announced yesterday.

"Economic and trade activities between Indonesia and the Soviet Union will be treated in the same way as those with other countries," Radius told reporters following a limited cabinet meeting on the economy.

He said that President Suharto, who presided over the cabinet session, had assigned him the task of coordinating inter-ministerial meetings to formulate necessary measures to stimulate economic and trade ties between the two nations.

Radius said the formulation of the measures will be based on the protocol on economic cooperation between the two countries which he signed in Moscow last week with Soviet Minister of Foreign Economic Relations K.F. Katushev.

"A better business climate and regulatory environment should be established to support the plan to boost economic ties between Indonesia and the Soviet Union," Radius stated.

He explained that Indonesia, for example, will provide visa-on-arrival facilities for Soviet businessmen visiting Indonesia.

"These facilities will be helpful for the Soviets living far away from Moscow because they will not be required to go to their capital city to obtain visas (from the Indonesian embassy)," he said.

He said the planned measures are also expected to abolish all requirements which have thus far become psychological handicaps for Indonesians to do business with the Soviets.

Radius said the government will also review its policy on the visits of Soviet ships, with the intention of enabling them to call at most of Indonesia's seaports to transport Indonesian goods to the Soviet Union and other East European countries.

Soviet ships are now only allowed to call on six of Indonesia's seaports after receiving security clearance from the authorities.

"The planned measures are expected to help improve communications between Indonesian and Soviet businessmen through reciprocal visits," Radius said.

The two-way trade between the two countries practically ceased after an abortive coup by the Indonesian Communist Party (PKI) in late 1965. A few years later, the Indonesian government reactivated the trade by appointing PT Panca Niaga, a state-owned trading company, to coordinate Indonesia's trade with the Soviet Union and the other East European countries.

The government, in an attempt to further promote trade with East Europe's socialist countries, decided in 1984 to liberalize the trade with them and sent several trade missions led by cabinet ministers to the region.

However, Indonesia's trade with those nations thus far has not shown significant and consistent increases.

Indonesia's exports to the Soviet Union, for example last year declined by 53.9 percent to US\$37.92 million from \$85.39 million in 1987, while its imports of Soviet goods surged by 193.8 percent to \$45.41 million from \$15.45 million in the same period, according to the Central Bureau of Statistics.

Radius said that as an initial step toward increasing the trade ties with the Soviet Union, Indonesia, according to the cabinet's decision, will promote investment and trade cooperation with the Soviet Republic of Uzbekistan, which is populated by around 20 million people—of whom 90 percent are Moslems.

Indonesia, which will increase its annual textile production from 3.9 billion meters during the last Five Year Plan (Repelita IV) period ended in March to around five billion meters this Repelita V period, will import cotton from Uzbekistan, he said.

He said Indonesia will also likely set up joint ventures with Soviet partners to produce palm oil in Uzbekistan.

Meanwhile, Information Minister Harmoko, who accompanied Radius, said that Indonesia's exports increased by about \$94 million in value to \$1,797.4 million in June over May, thereby bringing its total exports during the first six months of this year to \$10,349.3 million—up by 9.45 percent from the same period of 1988.

Harmoko said the money supply reached Rp 15,146 billion (\$8.46 billion) as of April.

Laos

Kaysone Phomvihane Greets Polish Prime Minister*BK2209114289 Vientiane KPL in English 0926 GMT
22 Sep 89*

[Text] Vientiane, Sept 22 (KPL)—Chairman of the Council of Ministers Kaysone Phomvihane has sent a telegram of congratulations to Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic Tadeusz Mazowiecki.

The telegram reads:

"On behalf of the government and in my own name, I would like to convey to you my warm congratulations on the occasion of your election as chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic."

"I hope that the relations of friendship between the governments and peoples of the two countries will be further developed in the interests of the peoples of both countries."

'Civil War,' UN Role in Cambodia Viewed*BK2209074589 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao
0000 GMT 22 Sep 89*

[PASASON commentary: "Adverse Elements Remain in a Matter for Concern"—date not given]

[Text] At present, world public opinion has expressed concern over a civil war that might arise in Cambodia after the total withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteer troops, the withdrawal which, according to the plan, will be completed by midnight on 26 September, when there will no longer be Vietnamese troops in Cambodia. In fact, the civil war, if provoked, will benefit nobody, and those who will suffer the most as a result are none other than the innocent Cambodian people. However, one should come to see who would provoke the civil war in Cambodia, the war which has caused concern in the international arena at present.

In previous years, many countries in the world, in particular those which have supported and fostered the so-called Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea [CGDK], have demanded with fanfare that Vietnam unconditionally withdraw its troops from Cambodia. Now, along with the process of growth and development in all respects of the State of Cambodia, Vietnam has announced the withdrawal of all its troops from Cambodia. By making this announcement, Vietnam has fulfilled the promise that it has made to the State of Cambodia, the promise which says the Vietnamese volunteer troops will be totally withdrawn from Cambodia whether or not there is a means to politically settle the Cambodian problem. However, it is surprising that in light of the SRV announcement to complete its withdrawal of all troops from Cambodia on 26 September 1989, certain countries have even produced public opinion which refuses to recognize the withdrawal

of the Vietnamese troops from Cambodia. They have even charged that Vietnam has unilaterally carried out the mission at will.

Regarding this issue, delegations of the State of Cambodia as well as of the SRV and the Lao People's Democratic Republic have stated in the JIM - 1 and JIM - 2 [first and second Jakarta informal meetings] that the withdrawal of the Vietnamese volunteer troops from Cambodia must be linked with the prevention of the genocidal Pol Pot regime from returning to power. It is the failure to simultaneously settle these two related problems which has brought about the concern over the possibility of civil war in Cambodia after Vietnam withdraws all its troops from that country. The withdrawal of the Vietnamese volunteer troops each year, the withdrawal which began in 1982, has been performed with adequate preparations. Each time, the state of Cambodia and the SRV made an advance announcement inviting all international organizations, political observers, and newsmen from all over the world to witness the withdrawal. The withdrawal of the last batch of troops is also not a coincidence.

Governments of the three Indochinese countries issued a statement on 5 April on the total withdrawal of the Vietnamese volunteer troops from Cambodia. In the Paris International Conference on Cambodia, Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers, minister of foreign affairs, and head of the delegation of the State of Cambodia, has also proposed that the conference appoint a special commission to inspect every nook and cranny to prove the facts in Cambodia. The Cambodian Government has also invited observers from various countries, international organizations, and foreign mass media to view, as witnesses, the withdrawal of the last batch of troops. As of now, more than 400 foreign correspondents, most of whom are from the mass media of the United States, Japan, and some western countries, have come to Phnom Penh and various locations where the Vietnamese troops will be withdrawn. Therefore, the remarks made by certain countries accusing Vietnam of having no sincerity in withdrawing the troops are just remarks with ill intentions of hoping to smear black dirt on the white board being built.

The United Nations has, for many years, failed to practice justice and maintain a neutral stand in handling the Cambodia issue. It has, instead, recognized the so-called CGDK, the government which has no land or citizens under control. In contrast, it has refused to accept the government of the State of Cambodia, the government which has controlled the entire land and all the citizens of Cambodia. This is considered unreasonable, and the State of Cambodia cannot allow this organization to take a role in controlling the situation in Cambodia. The only way to achieve peace in Cambodia and to save Cambodia from a new civil war is to completely put an end to the military assistance to all Cambodian factions, in particular the genocidal Pol Pot

clique; stop interfering in Cambodia's internal affairs; and let the Cambodian people resolve the Cambodian problem by themselves.

CPSU Delegation Ends Visit, Leaves for Home

BK1409101389 Vientiane KPL in English 0906 GMT 14 Dec 89

[Text] Vientiane, September 14 (KPL)—A delegation of the Committee for Foreign Relations of the Communist Party of Soviet Union CC [Central Committee] led by the head of the Indochinese Affairs [Department] left here for home on Sep 13.

While here, the Soviet delegation had discussions with the Committee for Foreign Relations of the LPRP [Lao People's Revolutionary Party] CC headed by its deputy head, Thongloun Sisoulit, who is also member of the party CC.

The delegation also paid a courtesy visit to Thongsavat Khaikhamphithoun, member of the party CC and first deputy head of the Committee for Foreign Relations, and met with other related party organizations.

Phoumi Vongvichit Receives Thai Delegation

BK2209050089 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 22 Sep 89

[Text] Acting President Phoumi Vongvichit received at the Presidential Office a courtesy call from a delegation of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the House of Representatives of the Kingdom of Thailand led by Sa-at Piyawan, member of Parliament from the Chat Thai Party.

During the meeting with the Thai guests, Phoumi Vongvichit welcomed the visit to Laos by the delegation. The guests and the host recalled the time-honored fraternity between the two peoples of Laos and Thailand. They reiterated remarks made by leaders of both countries on the aspirations of the two peoples who want to see Lao-Thai relations improved with each passing day so that they can cooperate and help each other build both countries. Phoumi Vongvichit said: Where there is solidarity, there is happiness. If we maintain fine solidarity, our Lao and Thai peoples will enjoy happiness.

The two sides also exchanged views on many other issues aimed at further promoting and expanding Lao-Thai relations. On this occasion, the acting president conveyed, through the delegation, best regards to his majesty the king and members of the royal family. He also extended best regards to Prime Minister General Chatchai Chunhawan, General Chawalit Yongchaiyut—Army commander in chief and acting Armed Forces supreme commander—and all the Thai people.

The Thai delegation arrived in Vientiane at noon yesterday [21 September] and will proceed to the State of Cambodia today to observe the withdrawal of the last batch of Vietnamese volunteer troops from Cambodia.

Education Minister Leaves on Visit to SRV

BK1609035889 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 15 Sep 89

[Text] This morning, a delegation of the Education and Sports Ministry led by Minister Saman Vi-gnaket left for a visit to the SRV at that country's invitation. The purpose of the visit is to exchange lessons on educational reform. The delegation will also hold consultations with the Vietnamese side on the strengthening of cooperation between the educational branches of both countries.

SRV Economic, Cultural Delegation Arrives

BK2209125089 Vientiane KPL in English 0933 GMT 22 Sep 89

[Text] Vientiane, Sept 22 (KPL)—A delegation of the Vietnam-Laos Commission for Economic, Cultural, Scientific and Technical Cooperation headed by its chairman Phan Van Khai, who is also chairman of the Vietnam's State Planning Committee, arrived here yesterday for the commission's 13th session due to be held here today.

Greeting the Vietnamese delegation were Phao Bounnaphon, minister of trade and foreign economic relations, chairman of the Lao Commission for Economic, Scientific, and Technical cooperation with Socialist Countries, Khamchai Souphanouvong, first vice minister of economy, planning and finance, first vice chairman of the said commission and other senior officials.

Nguyen Xuan, Vietnamese ambassador to Laos was also on hand.

France, UK Sign Oil, Natural Gas Accord

BK1409104789 Vientiane KPL in English 0914 GMT 14 Sep 89

[Text] Vientiane, September 14 (KPL)—An agreement on a joint investment in survey and exploration of oil and natural gas in an area of Savannakhet Province was signed yesterday between Laos, France, and the United Kingdom, reports "VIENTIANE MAI" daily today.

The signatories to the agreement were: on the Lao side, Acting Minister of Industry and Handicraft Soulivong Dalavong; on the French side, President of the Compagnie Europeenne des Petroles Michel Dumeng; and on the British side, President of the Enterprise Oil Exploration Ltd Graham Hearn.

According to the agreement, the area to be explored covers 20,200 square kilometres. The survey and exploration, which will take 8 years, will be jointly invested in by the French and British companies. It also provided that should the discovery of such deposits prove positive and commercially feasible, the investors are entitled to operate the venture for a period of 20 years, and are able to extend its operation for another term upon agreement by the parties to the said agreement. The share of the produce from the venture is also stipulated in the agreement.

Japan-Assisted Bridge Construction Planned*BK1509091889 Vientiane KPL in English 0858 GMT
15 Sep 89*

[Text] Vientiane, September 15 (KPL)—A memorandum on feasibility study for a Nam Ngum River bridge construction at Tha Ngon village, Vientiane Prefecture, was concluded here yesterday between Laos and Japan, reports "VIENTIANE MAI" daily today.

Signing the document were: on the Lao side, Khamla Sai-gnavongsa of the service of communication, transport and construction of Vientiane Prefecture; and on the Japanese side, Taka Kimambu, head of the initial survey team of Japan's International Cooperation Organisation.

According to the document, Japan's Government decided to send its expert team to conduct an initial data survey on the bridge construction site on the request of Laos' Government. The survey is expected to start in April 1990.

Sali Vongkhamhao Attends GDR Performance*BK2209120589 Vientiane KPL in English 0938 GMT
22 Sep 89*

[Text] Vientiane, Sept 22 (KPL)—A group of pantomimists from the GDR gave its premier show here on September 20. The performance at the municipal theater was warmly applauded.

Present at the show, among others, were Sali Vongkhamhao, Politburo member of the party CC [Central Committee], vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, minister of economy, planning and finance, and Oudom Khatti-gna, alternate Politburo member of the party CC and head of its organizational board.

Diplomatic envoys to Laos were also present at the show.

GATT Operations Seminar Opens for Officials*BK1909100389 Vientiane KPL in English 0904 GMT
19 Sep 89*

[Text] Vientiane, September 19 (KPL)—The Ministry of Trade and Foreign Economic Relations in collaboration with the GATT's Secretariat yesterday opened a seminar on the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade [GATT] for Lao officials dealing with international trade.

At the workshop lasting five days, the participants will study the general rules in the overall international trade relations, the operation of the GATT institution, trade negotiation, and the relations between the GATT and the developing countries.

According to a senior official of the Trade Ministry, Laos has not yet become a member of the GATT, but it already applied for membership in 1988.

State Bank Chairwoman Comments on Exchange Rate*BK1709134389 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao
1200 GMT 16 Sep 89*

[Report on interview with State Bank Chairman Comrade Pani Yathotou by unidentified reporter on 13 September—place not given]

[Text] Comrade Mrs Pani Yathotou said: The exchange rates between the kip and foreign currencies is an issue worth our attention. It is one of the problems that the banks, in particular, and other economic sectors in general, must be highly responsible for. In August especially, the exchange rates between the kip and foreign currencies rose drastically. In face of this problem, we must urgently find corrective measures. For example, the banking sector must prevent excess credit because it can affect exchange rates. Likewise, the financial sector must mobilize sources of revenue and minimize unnecessary expenditures. The import and export sector must accelerate exports and reduce imports of unnecessary and extravagant goods.

Comrade Pani Yathotou continued: We in the banking sector believe that we alone cannot solve this problem because of its association with the entire economic system. Therefore, the financial, trade, banking, and other sectors concerned must take action. At present our banking sector is speedily taking corrective measures. First, the exchange rates will be adjusted close to those in the market in accordance with the one-price resolution and policy. Second, checkpoints or exchange units will be established and their performance reviewed so as to improve service. Third, the monetary undertakings will be centralized to attain control over sources of foreign currency because they are the basis of the exchange rates and have the potential to reduce exchange rates. Hopefully, these measures will be implemented soon because the exchange rates between the kip and foreign currencies are increasing every day.

Reports on Loans to Farmers*BK1609060089 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao
0000 GMT 16 Sep 89*

[Report on interview with State Bank Chairman Comrade Pani Yathotou by unidentified reporter on 13 September—place not given]

[Text] Comrade Mrs Pani Yathotou said: We have, in general, implemented the spirit of the resolution adopted by the fourth party congress, and in particular, the resolution of the sixth session of the fourth Party Central Committee. Regarding the promotion of agricultural and forestry work, our bank has invested capital in boosting agricultural production. But, we have made the investment under a new form in accordance with the spirit of the resolution on organizing capital for farmers directly. Through the actual experimental practices conducted in Vientiane, Champassak, and Saravane Provinces, it is seen that considerably satisfactory achievements have

been scored. In the recent past, we have granted loans to farmers to enable them to sufficiently step up their dry-season and main rice farming. In Vientiane prefecture in August alone, we granted loans totaling as much as 4 million kips to farmers. With the loans, the farmers have successfully increased their production and produced more goods, as a result of which their incomes have been satisfactorily increased. It is also seen that the three interests have been harmoniously coordinated.

For other businesses, we have also granted them loans under a new form and on the basis of a new spirit. This means that we have granted loans for any efficient production project. Under the new form, we have coordinated with revenue sources of production units, and the bank will grant additional loans to the said production units to cover the shortage in order to encourage them to fulfill their production projects.

Significance of Credit in Boosting Economy Noted

*BK1009134089 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao
0000 GMT 10 Sep 89*

[Station commentary: "Credit Is Significant Economic Lever in Boosting National Economic Foundation"]

[Text] In any society, a certain amount of money is left to stand idle temporarily, and, at the same time, there are people who need money for investments or for coping with their daily expenditures. This is where credit comes onto the scene. Credit plays the role of circulating national revenues, and through credit, production is monitored and regulated. In short, credit serves the production and livelihood of the people. It is an important economic lever in boosting production and a tool used to strengthen the control of production, economy, finance, and the accounting system. This is because credit requires strict supervision and implementation of regulations, as well as the calculation of profits. At the same time, it ensures the normal circulation of money. Whenever money in circulation is abundant, the credit sector must retrieve it. Likewise, when the money in circulation is insufficient, the credit sector must circulate more money. There are many forms of credit, namely state credit, bank credit, and cooperative credit. In practice, credit is generally in the form of long- and short-term loans with interest rates charged in percentages.

At present, the credit sector has become more active, but still fails to meet the demand for socioeconomic development. Normally, credit must be in line with the state policy that is aimed at economic construction. Before the decision to grant a loan is made, the objectives and potentials of the recipient, be it an enterprise or individual, must be studied to ensure that the enterprise or individual is capable of making a profit. Once the loan is granted, the loan recipient must be advised and supervised to enable the enterprise or individual to operate with profit and be able to pay back the loan.

The 7th Resolution of the fourth party Central Committee stipulates that credit work, for the time being,

must accumulate capital funds to provide short-term loans for the development of agriculture and forestry, and must purchase goods for exports and processed agricultural products. Close attention must be paid to the establishment of the two-way service business in the agricultural and forestry areas. The credit sector must provide loans to those enterprises and individuals in occupations under the state promotion; must retrieve capital and profit on time; and must implement the policy of granting loans impartially to all economic sectors. Clients are free to seek loans from the banks; banks are not allowed to select clients to receive loans. The credit sector can refuse to grant loans to enterprises or individuals who are operating businesses at a loss and are unable to pay back loans on time. The banks are allowed to grant loans only within the limit of the availability of capital resources in order to prevent credit redundancy.

The above-mentioned facts call on the credit sectors of the state, banks, and cooperatives to correctly carry out their duties so as to encourage the economic sectors, particularly those engaging in agricultural production, to further expand and increase their production.

Philippines

Police, Demonstrators Clash Near U.S. Embassy

*HK2209100589 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company
DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 22 Sep 89*

[Report by correspondent Jennifer Postigo]

[Text] Students belonging to the League of Filipino Students [LFS] and the National Union of Students of the Philippines [NUSP] were dispersed by members of the Manila Western Police District [WPD] after they tried to approach the U.S. Embassy to protest the presence of U.S. military bases in the Philippines as well as U.S. Vice President Dan Quayle's visit. Chaos broke out as beatings occurred and stones and homemade bombs were hurled, injuring a number of persons, including policemen. Some demonstrators were arrested.

Here is Lieutenant Colonel Robert Barbers, operations bureau chief of the WPD:

[Begin Barbers recording in English] The LFS group was forcing their way to go in front of the U.S. Embassy and stage a demonstration. Now, Major Halili, the station commander of station number 5, conducted a dialogue with them, asking them to proceed instead to Plaza Ferguson, where they will be allowed to speak their peace. But they were very unruly and they really forced their way, by pushing the policemen and hurling Molotov bombs and pillboxes [homemade bombs]. [end recording]

Injured in the incident were photographers Rudy Santos of THE MANILA TIMES, Edwin Tuyay of ASIaweek, Mon Acacho of MALAYA, and Joe Jante, a television

cameraman. Members of the Western Police District-Rizal Park Detachment who were injured were: Lieutenant Ferdinand Quirantes, Sergeant Edgardo Jugueta, Private First Class Ulysses Ocampo, and Patrolman Nestor Bagani.

Student demonstrators who were arrested are: Tom Samson of the University of Manila, Lorenzo Salazar of Feati University, Rodrigo Atang of the I May Movement, Melchor Mirando of the I May Movement, Ofelia Bajeta of I May Movement, and Sandy Agapay, driver of the vehicle used as a stage for the demonstrators. A Japanese exchange student from Kyoto University was taken to WPD Police Station 5 to find out if he took part in the rally. The Japanese, identified as Taizo Hisano, is now undergoing tactical interrogations.

We learned from Col Barbers that illegal assembly charges will be filed against the detained demonstrators.

As of broadcast time, the police are still engaged in sweeping operations out of fear that the demonstrators may regroup and return to the U.S. Embassy. This is Jennifer Postigo reporting for DZRH.

Quayle Visit Protests Planned

HK2209102189 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 22 Sep 89

[Text] Cause-oriented groups, including the I May Movement [KMU]; the New Nationalist Alliance [Bayan]; the General Assembly Binding Women for Reforms, Integrity, Leadership, and Action [Gabriela]; the League of Filipino Students [LFS]; and the National Union of Students in the Philippines [NUSP] will carry out a series of protest actions to mark the visit of U.S. Vice President Dan Quayle from 26 to 28 September. These will include demonstrations in front of the U.S. Embassy along Roxas Boulevard, at the Ninoy Aquino International Airport on Quayle's arrival on Tuesday [26 September] and his departure on Thursday, and in places where Quayle will visit, including Malacanang Palace.

According to KMU Chairman Crispin Beltran, the protest action is part of the campaign opposing the presence of U.S. military bases in the Philippines and Quayle's visit to the country—a visit they claim is connected to the bases issue.

Aquino Vows Not To Cancel Visit to U.S.

HK2209041389 Baguio City Mountain Province Broadcasting Company in English 0330 GMT 22 Sep 89

[Statement by President Corazon Aquino; date and place not given—read by assistant press secretary Lourdes Siytagco]

I am not canceling my U.S. trip, nor do I favor the threatened boycott of social functions for U.S. Vice President Dan Quayle. The controversy generated by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms report could be resolved through diplomatic means.

Aquino Seeks U.S. Help in Gun-Smuggling Case

HK2209032789 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0300 GMT 21 Sep 89

[Text] President Corazon Aquino has formally sought help from the U.S. Government on the current investigation of a gun-smuggling case. The president had earlier said that any rift with the United States in connection with the attempt to smuggle 314 guns into the country could be resolved through diplomatic means. A statement issued by Malacanang said that the request was sent through Kenneth Quinn, the U.S. Embassy's charge d'affaires. The United States could help resolve the controversy stirred by a report from the U.S. Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms alleging that the purchase document used by Philippine Constabulary Major Jacinto Vinoya bore the president's signature.

Joint Bases Council Seeks Conversion Plan

HK2109114389 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 21 Sep 89

[Text] The joint executive-legislative bases council today decided that the government must come up with a master plan for alternative uses of the U.S. bases within 6 months. The bases council held its first meeting this morning at the Manila Hotel. It said the government will enforce this master plan when the United States pulls out its military bases from the country. The council also said that the master plan would include proposals by various government agencies, private organizations, and even by individuals who have sufficient knowledge about the issue.

According to Senator Leticia Ramos Shahani, a member of the council, the government is compelled by the Constitution to resolve the U.S. bases issue at the specified time. She said that the government should now show its ability and strong desire to enforce that particular provision of the Constitution regarding the bases.

Council member Senator Ernesto Maceda, on the other hand, said that the wishes of the majority of Filipinos with regard to the bases must be considered in drawing up a master plan. Here are the statements of Senator Ernesto Maceda and Senator Shahani:

[Begin recording in English] [Maceda] I don't think we were created to convince the Americans that we are serious. We are serious.

[Reporter] Sir, do you think we still have time to implement this conversion program?

[Maceda] It depends on what kind of conversion program you will adopt. Now, for example, if one of the initial conversion programs is to make Clark an international airport, that certainly is very easy to implement from the viewpoint of time. All you need to build is a terminal and you could probably come up with a portion of the terminal in 1 to 2 years time.

[Shahani] This is a very important exercise [word indistinct], and I, for one, have a feeling that it will also clarify the issue of the U.S. bases because this is now the government examining its own use for these bases. [end recording]

In the same meeting, House Foreign Relations Committee chairman Jose de Venecia proposed that joint use by the Philippines and the United States should now be enforced:

[Begin De Venecia recording in English] We are suggesting the possibility of a joint use of Clark and Subic base by the Philippine Air Force and the U.S. Air Force in Clark, the Philippine Navy and the U.S. Navy in Subic, as an immediate target for partial conversion of the bases, availing of these facilities prior to the final conversion of the bases. [end recording]

Meanwhile, Pampanga Governor Bren Guiao said that his province is ready should the United States eventually pull out its military forces from the Philippines:

[Begin Guiao recording in English] We are prepared for any eventuality. For those who are working in Clark Field and those who are benefitted directly or indirectly would prefer that the bases will stay, but I'm almost sure that they will abide by whatever the Philippine government will decide. [end recording]

Plan Seeks Import, Export Balance With PRC

HK2209091589 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 21 Sep 89 p 13

[Report by L. Romero]

[Text] The Philippine International Trading Corp. (PITC) has required all Filipino importers of products from the People's Republic of China [PROC] to present a corresponding export program for Philippine products to correct trade imbalances between the two nations.

In an open letter to PROC importers, Manuel L. Colayco Jr., PTTC executive vice-president, said all applications for importation of PROC products must be accompanied by a viable export program of Philippine products to China.

Observers said the move is expected to be opposed by importers as it would mean loss of their business if they are unable to comply with the requirements.

Colayco noted that the present trade protocol with PROC which was drafted to balance the trade between the two countries, has been violated by China. The trade imbalance between the Philippines and China has already reached \$173.6 million.

The PTTC an importer who can present an export program to China will be allowed to import provided the export program is validated by contracts from buyers. [sentence as published]

The program must also be executed or fulfilled within six months. Adjustments will be made every six months so that the importer involved would have a generally balanced program.

Military on Alert for Reported Coup Plot

HK2209022689 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 21 Sep 2300 GMT 89

[Text] Soldiers and policemen in Metro Manila were placed on alert yesterday following persistent reports that an ultra-rightist group possibly in [word indistinct] of cashiered army officer Gregorio Honasan, and other renegades who have been planning a new coup try.

The reports said the spate of bombings for the past several days and yesterday's telephone bomb threat were part of the plot.

President Aquino virtually confirmed the report saying that there's a possibility that this chain of events could be part of a scenario set by some sectors who would like to grab power.

Ramos Compares Threat to 1972

HK2109131989 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 21 Sep 89

[Statement by Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos; date and place not given—recorded in English]

[Text] The situation is very different now as compared to September 21, 1972, and the few months before that. At that time, you will remember that on the part of the CPP-NPA [Communist Party of the Philippines-New People's Army], they were trying to build up a revolutionary situation. At the same time, there were other groups that were bent on using extralegal measures to increase and extend their political power or economic power.

But now, the situation is entirely different, in the sense that we have kept the CPP situation under control. In fact, we have reversed their growth in 1988; and, in 1989, during the first semester, the losses of the CPP-NPA—not only in terms of their armed component but also their political leadership—to the capture of so many top CPP cadres has been accelerated.

Also the secessionists have been kept at bay, in the sense that they cannot mount a sustained military operation, although they still have the capability for hit-and-run type terroristic attacks.

Thirdly, while the society and while the government still have many problems—the basic conditions of poverty, of the inequitable distribution of wealth, ignorance, disease, and graft and corruption—these are being attended to by government, and when I say government, it's not only the Executive Branch but also Congress is also attending to this, through the participation of the concerned citizenry. And the situation now is much more conducive to the peaceful, political, evolutionary

reformist process to solve the problems of the country. And beyond all of that, unlike in 1972, I do not think that our people will accept any violent, abrupt changes in our political system.

Senator Maceda on Possible Coup

*HK2109130989 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company
DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 21 Sep 89*

[Report on statement by Senator Ernesto Maceda; date and place not given—passages within slantlines are recorded in English]

[Text] A coup attempt is possible, but I believe that there are more elements in the Armed Forces of the Philippines, especially in the Philippine Army, who will not participate in /any extra constitutional measure attempt./ Above all, following the 14-year martial law nightmare, the Filipino nation, with its EDSA [Epifanio de los Santos Avenue] experience, will unite to counter this move. Even if the spirit of EDSA may be wavering, the people will be united if there is an attempted military takeover. /I don't think it can succeed./ The terrible experience could be /just the fact that they might attempt, will seriously set back our economic recovery, our political stability, and whatever little gains this administration had for the last 3 years, even if it is only an unsuccessful attempt./

Aquino Fears Destabilization Attempt

*HK2109130389 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company
DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 21 Sep 89*

[Report by Mobile 6 reporter Dick Syntiongco on statements by President Corazon Aquino at Senate "blue-ribbon committee hearing" by the Tarlac Anti-Graft Council; date not given—passages within slantlines are recorded in English]

[Text] President Corazon Aquino has expressed fears that the series of anomalies and accusations leveled against her administration could possibly be part of a scenario set by certain sectors who want to seize power.

In a statement she issued, she said that although she does not see any direct connection of the accusation by the Tarlac Anti-Graft Council with the gun - smuggling issue and the spate of bombings in Manila, she said that: /There appears to be no doubt, however, that the said events, /particularly the spate of bombings are intended to destabilize the government./

In her reply to the accusation by the Tarlac group, she confirmed that she talked to them over lunch on 18 August. She provided the media a list of those who were present at the meeting which included: Senator Agapito Aquino, Secretary Guillermo Carague, and members of the Tarlac Anti-Graft Council.

In her statement, the president said: First, if this was indeed a bribe attempt which was done at a meeting, why is it that the group only came out with this accusation

after a month? Second, the president said that if a bribe was made in the presence of many others, wouldn't this stir doubts or questions? A bribery charge almost always is difficult to substantiate because this is usually done in a most discreet manner with a minimum number of persons aware of the act, she added. The president's reaction came following accusations issued at a Senate blue-ribbon committee hearing by the Tarlac Anti-Graft Council.

Taiwan Relations, Treatment of U.S. Questioned

*HK180917'389 Manila MANILA BULLETIN
in English 18 Sep 89 p 6*

[Column by Jesus E. Bigornia: "The Other Side of Investments from Taipei"]

[Text] President Aquino's allies in the Senate and her "soldiers" in the cabinet must have read Dale Carnegie's "How to Win Friends and Influence People" upside down. For, since then, they have been assiduously wooing fair weather friends while antagonizing tried and tested allies. In the process they may have been pulling the nation to the brink.

First to feel being rubbed the wrong way was Washington. Although negotiations on the fate of the American military bases here were months away, the pro-Cory Senate has already made known its decision to veto any future treaty granting extension of tenure on Philippine soil. Aghast, the United States Congress cut outlays for Clark Air Base in Pampanga. That American economic and other assistance may suffer the same fate can no longer be discounted.

Now, Tel Aviv is reportedly agitated by reports on a "tete-a-tete" meeting between Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, and Senator Leticia R. Shahani, chairman of the Senate committee on foreign relations. They may have no more significance than an innocuous conversation, possibly prompted by a desire to ingratiate the Philippine government with the Muslim world. It has, so reports claim, alarmed the government of Israel with which the Philippines has long maintained diplomatic, economic and cultural relations.

Even more significant is Beijing's veiled warning against growing relations between Manila and Taipei. President Aquino's reception of a big group of Taiwan businessmen, supposedly potential investors, triggered the warning from the people's Republic through its embassy in Manila. President Aquino was reminded of the Philippine government's commitment to a "One China Policy" which acknowledges Taiwan as a province of mainland China.

Formal relations between Manila and Taipei, it was hinted broadly, would be frowned on by Beijing. In diplomatic language, such official receptions by the Philippine officialdom accorded to visiting Taiwanese are tantamount to provocations that could lead to a frost in hitherto cordial relations between Manila and Beijing, even a break in

diplomatic ties. Which could be disastrous to the government and the people of the Philippines.

Perceptive citizens understand and sympathize with President Aquino's need to woo Taipei dollars with which to fuel the national effort to revive and develop the national economy. Such a need should, however, concerned Filipinos say, be weighed against Beijing's pain threshold. The Philippine government, in particular the intelligence community, does not need to be reminded that the indigenous communist movement—the Communist Party of the Philippines—has been courting "fraternal" groups in the People's Republic for arms and financial aid.

Who can now gainsay if the government of the People's Republic, its patience exhausted by repeated provocations, should give in to the importunings of such Philippine communist leaders as Prof. Jose Ma. Sison and extend aid to the communist rebels here clandestinely or even openly. Whatever economic improvements Taipei money could generate here could go up in smoke as the rebellion spreads afield. To paraphrase the biblical aphorism: "What good will Taipei investments do when the nation is lost to the communists."

Talks With Malaysia May Be Suspended

HK2109112189 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company
DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 21 Sep 89

[Report by Mobile 21 reporter Rey Arquiza on Foreign Affairs Undersecretary Manuel Yan's statements regarding suspension of maritime and border talks with Malaysia; date and place not given—recorded]

[Text] The Philippines may suspend maritime and border talks with Malaysia because nothing resulted from the three previous talks. This was announced today by Foreign Affairs Undersecretary Manuel Yan. According to Department of Foreign Affairs' sources, Malaysia's stubbornness in the talks is related to the Sabah issue. Malaysia wants the Philippines to drop its claim on the islands.

Yan said that during the previous talks, Malaysia requested impossible conditions, and there has been an impasse since then. He added that the Sabah issue is the reason why the talks have not yielded results. He also admitted that the Philippines does not have a military force that can stop Malaysia from intruding into Philippine territory. The Philippines' only defense is diplomacy, and it cannot do anything to solve Malaysia's intrusion into Philippine territory.

17 Senators Object to Plan on U.S. Economic Fund

HK2209063989 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY
INQUIRER in English 22 Sep 89 p 6

[Text] Seventeen senators yesterday expressed their strong disapproval of the "unjust and unequal arrangement" in the disposition of the Economic Support Fund (ESF), part of which was used for the Maintenance of a U.S. mission here.

The senators said in a resolution that the ESF, being part of a compensation package for the use of the U.S. military bases here, comprise public funds for the exclusive use of the Philippine government.

Under the present arrangement, the Philippines is required to divert a substantial portion of the ESF for uses beyond its control, submit to approval rights to the U.S. agencies monitoring the ESF in its implementation, and grant privileges like tax exemptions and freedom from public audit of public funds belonging to the government.

The resolution was signed by Senators Teofisto Guingona, Jovito Salonga, Sotero Laurel, Juan Ponce Enrile, Edgardo Angara, Agapito Aquino, Joseph Estrada, Ernesto Herrera, Jose Lina, Ernesto Maceda, Orlando Mercado, Aquilino Pimentel, Alberto Romulo, Rene Saguisag, Leticia Ramos-Shahani, Wigberto Tanada and Victor Ziga.

They said the relationship between the two countries is no different from that of an ordinary lessor and lessee when it comes to the bases. Thus, the U.S. has absolutely no right to tell the lessor how the rents or any portion thereof is to be used or spent.

'More Coherent Stand' on Plebiscite Issue Urged

HK2209043989 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY
GLOBE in English 22 Sep 89 p 4

[Editorial: "Mindanao is Heating Up"]

[Text] The situation in Mindanao is heating up as the day of the plebiscite on the Muslim Mindanao Autonomy Act—November 19—Nears. Yet, oddly, the administration seems to be playing hands-off in this crucial campaign and balloting.

Twice this week, Muslim separatists launched attacks in different parts of the South—one against a PC [Philippine Constabulary] convoy and the other against a timber company truck—killing 18 people.

Meanwhile, the Nacionalista Party [NP] has decided to campaign against ratification of the autonomy law, claiming that it will divide Muslims and Christians in the South. On the other hand, the PDP-Laban [Pilipino Democratic Party-Nation's Strength] of Sen. Aquilino Pimentel, in apparent response to the NP stand, announced yesterday that it would campaign for ratification.

Yet, on the part of the national leadership itself—Malacanang and Congress—there appears to be hardly a ripple of anxiety or concern. President Aquino, according to Senator Pimentel, has decided to play "neutral" about the fate of the autonomy law which her administration had certified to Congress. And the legislature itself—both houses—has issued nary a call for support of the law which it passed amidst warnings from Muslim separatists and the Organization of the Islamic Conference.

Evidently, the administration believes that it is best to just allow the electorate in the affected provinces to decide by themselves, and that the more low-keyed the campaign and balloting, the better. That approach may not wash, judging from the recent violent incidents in Mindanao and from the way the campaign is now shaping up out there.

With respect to the recent violent incidents, we can see the wisdom of cautious reaction on the part of the government and the military. A cease-fire between the government and the Moro National Liberation Front is supposed to be still in place, funny as that may sound to the victims of the ambushes.

But with respect to the plebiscite, the government needs to take a more coherent stand. If it truly believes in its devolution scheme for Muslim Mindanao, it should at least speak publicly for it in the ongoing plebiscite campaign—instead of pretending to play the neutral referee on the sidelines while people are getting killed over the issue and others are working hard to prevent the plan from becoming law.

Aquino Answers Questions on Bombings, Sabah

*HK1909094789 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog
0900 GMT 19 Sep 89*

[Report by Gabby Salcedo from Malacanang]

[Text] President Corazon Aquino ordered Brigadier General Rodolfo Biazon, commander of the National Capital Region Defense Command [NCRDC], and Capcom [Capital Regional Command] chief Brigadier General Alexander Aguirre to step up ongoing investigations into the recent spate of grenade attacks in Manila. The president issued the directive even as she asserted that information received by the authorities on this matter is limited.

In written replies to questions submitted by reporters, the president also rejected a proposal by Senator Teofisto Guingona that the government adopt a more aggressive position toward Malaysia over the Sabah issue.

Here are the president's replies read by Press Undersecretary Felix Bautista.

[Begin Bautista recording in English] I have directed the NCRDC under Brigadier General Biazon and the Capcom under Brigadier General Aguirre to expedite their investigations of the grenade blasts and to intensify their police operations to prevent the recurrence of such incidents.

In the light of the very limited information they have gathered so far the investigators cannot draw any conclusion as to the possible perpetrators of these dastardly acts. I have instructed intelligence agencies to help the military and the police to track down the guilty parties. I hope the perpetrators will realize that these senseless acts of violence harm the civilians rather than the government.

Senator Guingona's proposal goes against the position previously taken by the National Security Council and the government. We have already initialled two agreements with Malaysia: The border pact and the joint patrol agreement and friendship agreement. I believe we should continue to try to resolve whatever disputes we have with Malaysia through diplomatic channels. [end recording]

That was Press Undersecretary Felix Bautista reading the president's statement. From Malacanang, this is Gabby Salcedo reporting.

Aquino Law Day Speech Cites New Moral Order

*HK2109065789 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog
0518 GMT in Tagalog 21 Sep 89*

[Speech by President Corazon Aquino at the Philippine Plaza Hotel's Ballroom in Manila on the occasion of Law Day celebrations—live in English]

[Text] Honorable Lorenzo Sumulong, Honorable Diosdado Macapagal, Secretary Sedfrey Ordonez, Justice Amersina Melencio Herrera; your excellencies of the diplomatic corps; distinguished members of Congress; fellow workers in government; the officials and members of the Philippine Law Association, the Integrated Bar of the Philippines, and the Philippine Bar Association; honored guests, ladies and gentlemen:

The ironies of celebrating Law Day today does not escape me. Exactly 17 years ago, a tyrant completed his travesty of our laws as he usurped all the powers of the land in his hands and deprived everyone else, even of that basic right to think for oneself. The majority of the Supreme Court then upheld his move and many of our lawyers, including those from prestigious and reputable law firms applauded. To cap the insult, the whole nation was made to celebrate the day as Thanksgiving Day.

I did not come here to harp on past misdeeds, only to remind you that the law, though exists to make us all equal, may be manipulated to suit one's ends. And at the bottom line of winning justice are an unshakable integrity and an obsession for fairness and truth.

Perhaps, though we can see added significance in celebrating Law Day today, if only to remind us that liberty ceases when we let go of the rule of law, and also to remind our lawyers that they are the guardians of the laws of the land, and necessarily of our freedom.

In my state of the nation address this year, I sounded out once more my call for a new moral order in government

service. To my fellow government workers, I said: Unless the public sees results soon, it will be goodbye for you. I also urge the Department of Justice to take stronger measures against the inept who have caused so many cases at the initial preliminary stage to languish in limbo. The feedback I am getting now is heartening. Very recently, you heard of several prosecutors of the Department of Justice who were terminated or suspended for various offenses. This is just the beginning. The Secretary of Justice has assured me that in the next few weeks, more substantial results will come in response to my directive. Let me just say that I am very hopeful.

Many a times too, I have nudged the Judiciary for its inability to move the mountains of cases that pile up in the country's salas [receiving room], only to be told that the lawyers contribute in large part to the enormous backlog. Postponements are sought by council at the slightest excuse, I am told. Either stomach upset or traffic jam, if not indisposition of clients or witnesses. And more often than not these are granted by overlenient judges. Given such camaraderie [camaraderie] between lawyers and magistrates, what is the poor left again to do? I speak for my own experience as a complainant in a long drawn out libel case and as a very much interested party in a criminal case, whose end is nowhere in sight after 6 years.

I know that others who are short on patience end up cursing the government that has placed justice beyond their reach. Should we then make common cause with Shakespeare and cry: Let us kill all the lawyers. More to be taken as poetical hyperbole, if not license, I would not wish such a hapless fate on the profession I would have been part of had not I yielded first to my heart.

Happily, the Supreme Court has come up with a less gory skin. Mandatory continuous trial, no longer a pilot program, is, I understand, ready for implementation on a wider scale. To be successful, it will take lots of hard work and sacrifice on the part of the bench and bar, not to speak of the entire justice system.

Before the experiment was launched in 84 branches of the regional and the municipal trial courts, many predicted resistance from the lawyers who would stand to lose their per appearance fee. But I am told by members of the Philippine Women Judges Association, who paid a call on me before their conference, that the lawyers in the pilot areas were very cooperative, preparing thoroughly for a more meaningful pre-trial and even cutting short the litigation period, where the outcome on the basis of evidence disclosed was already predictable. And they seem to have come to terms with a more realistic fee structure. Moreover, for the 6-month period of February 1 to July 31, 1989, there was a marked increase in the number of cases resolved in the salas [chambers] of the participating judges.

To be sure, additional administrative reforms pertaining to personnel, equipment, and procedure have yet to be introduced. But I dare say all these will be ironed out in due time. This innovative device for all its good intent and features will not, however, rule the system of its age

old malaise of corruption. Even more than I, you all know that the law punishes both he who corrupts as well as the corrupted.

When I spoke before the Integrated Bar of the Philippines last June, I was given the assurance that its members will prevent a repeat of the martial law years and lend their expertise to the prevention, detection, and the punishment of graft and corruption. I take that to mean that the whole of the Philippine legal profession has recommitted itself to the spirit of fairness, truth, and justice, to nothing less than these ideals.

I, thus, commend the the Philippine Lawyers Association for jointly sponsoring with the Integrated Bar of the Philippines and the Philippine Bar Association today's observance of Law Day. As I do so, let me urge your associations to exact from your members the vow to practice the profession more honorably. To harass no man needlessly, to call the guilty to be punished, and set the innocent free regardless of wealth or power. For as the great thinker Cicero said: Nothing can be honorable when justice is absent. With the effectivity of the Code of Judicial Conduct on October 20th, the Judiciary shall be guided by canons as strict as any in other parts of the world. Let the ranks of the lawyers be equally scrupulous in their behavior in and out of the court room, ever mindful of the precepts in their code of professional responsibility. Completing the triad is the Code of Conduct and Ethical Standards for public officials and employees, which shall apply to the rest of the personnel of our courts. For it is only too widely known that some employees enter into irregular, if not illegal deals with lawyers and clients, running circles around the unsuspecting judge, from the clerks of courts to the researchers and stenographers, each to his own sweet racket. And yet the sheriffs, who have it within their power to delay the execution of a judgement being eagerly awaited by parties, whose lives, honor, and property are at stake, let me remind them of what Jefferson once declared, the execution of the laws is more important than the making of them. Are you aware that many a neophyte law practitioner has been disillusioned, many a promising legal career has died, a burning at the threshold of a judge's chambers, simply because of the shenanigans being committed in the very cloisters of the temples of justice? Can we blame the people if at times we lose respect of the very officials which should be instruments of truth and justice? Frustrated and helpless, they resort to remedies outside the lawful and normal channels set up by the government.

I call upon you, then, as officers of the court and as citizens of our country to help your leadership bring about a reformed and more responsive administration of justice. As the good book says: Let judgement run down as waters and righteousness is a mighty stream. Thank you very much and good afternoon to all of you.

Rebels Infiltrate Luzon Civilian Forces*HK1809131189 Manila MANILA BULLETIN
in English 18 Sep 89 pp 1, 20*

[Report by Jerry Lacuarta]

[Text] San Fernando, Pampanga—The communist rebels have infiltrated the Citizens Armed Forces Geographical Units (CAFGU) in Central Luzon, prompting military authorities to issue directives to all field commanders to react to this situation and check the reported infiltration.

The rebels' infiltration of the CAFGU in Central Luzon was reportedly contained in the documents captured by government troopers during their recent encounters with the New People's Army (NPA) guerrillas in Porac, Pampanga.

Field commanders have been likewise ordered to immediately identify the NPA agents who infiltrated the CAFGU ranks and who are now engaged in covert activities to destroy the image of the paramilitary units.

It was gathered that there are about 2,000 CAFGU members in Central Luzon, most of them recruited from the ranks of the defunct Civilian Home Defense Forces (CHDF).

Sources said there will be at least 38 CAFGU companies in the region, with each having 98 members and four officers from the regular military units.

Military officials also ordered a study of the CAFGU members' background, particularly those accused of abuses and other illegal acts. They, however, believed that the abuses have been committed by the rebel agents in the CAFGU ranks.

The NPA is now engaged in a peaceful strategy for its "agaw armas" ["arms grabbing"] campaign, the captured documents said.

The rebels do this by befriending soldiers whom they invite to drinking sprees. Once the government troopers are drunk, they would immediately seize their firearms, the documents said.

MLNF Commander Killed in Marawi Encounter*HK2009100789 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog
0900 GMT 20 Sep 89*

[Report by Sel Baisa]

[Text] A delayed report received this morning by the Defense Department said that Commander Wahab Pakawaran—who, according to the report, led the huge group of armed MNLF [Moro National Liberation Front] rebels who fought with soldiers belonging to the 67th Infantry battalion of the Army—was killed. Three soldiers were wounded in the incident and were identified as Sergeant Alcala, and PFC's [Private First Class] Ruiz and Ascaso.

Meanwhile, police operatives in Quezon Province exhumed the remains of three people believed killed by communist rebels. Police Corporal Ruben de Luz identified the remains as those of Mayor Eufemio Uy of San Andres; Domingo Lupinas, a member of the Civilian Home Defense Force of San Andres, Quezon; and Margarito Lakustania. The mayor's body and that of Lupina were disinterred in Barangay Silungin, while that of Lakustania was exhumed from Barangay Kasay.

Mayor Uy was kidnapped by communist rebels in February 1987 in San Andres, Quezon, while Lakustania, who hails from Cebu City, was abducted by the New People's Army last month.

Thailand**Sihanouk Rejects Thai Proposal To Meet Hun Sen***BK2209023089 Bangkok THE NATION in English
22 Sep 89 p 1*

[Text] Cambodia's Prince Norodom Sihanouk yesterday rejected a proposal by Prime Minister Chatchai Chunchawan for a meeting with Phnom Penh Premier Hun Sen, indicating that he will negotiate with Vietnam only.

The prince called the Phnom Penh premier a "quisling" of Vietnam and dismissed the unilateral withdrawal of the last Vietnamese troops from Cambodia.

The two-page, strongly-worded statement was released as a team of Chatchai's advisers and a close aide of army chief Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut arrived in Beijing for talks with the prince in Thailand's last ditch efforts to avert a looming civil war in Cambodia following the final pullout of Vietnamese troops which began yesterday.

With the Thai initiative rejected, Indonesia yesterday proposed that it would host a third round of Jakarta Informal Meeting (Jim III) to break the Cambodian stalemate. Participants in Jakarta talks have been the four rival Cambodian factions, ASEAN members, Vietnam and Laos. The first two rounds ended inconclusively.

In his statement, Sihanouk said he will not talk to Hun Sen or other Phnom Penh leaders in a forum which suggests that the Cambodian conflict could be resolved between Cambodians only. "I totally reject and continue to reject the thesis of certain foreign governments which is mentioning that there is an inter-Cambodian problem and about the 'necessity to have one or more Sihanouk-Hun Sen meetings'," he said.

The top Cambodian resistance leader said after September 27, the deadline set by Vietnam for the departure of its last troops from war-torn Cambodia, many thousands of armed Vietnamese, disguised as Phnom Penh soldiers and militamen, would remain inside the country, excluding "one million of Vietnamese settlers occupying our soil and exploiting our natural resources."

The prince also vowed to lead the resistance struggle until no "colonialist Vietnamese" remain in Cambodia.

He also described as illegal the Phnom Penh government, its treaties with foreign countries and its legislative works.

Responding to Chatchai's call for ceasefire, Prince Sihanouk insisted that his coalition movement, binding together his own force, the Khmer Rouge and former premier Son Sann's guerrillas, will only accept a ceasefire only after a comprehensive political solution is first agreed upon.

The comprehensive package, he said, must include the sending of a UN-sponsored international control mechanism and peace keeping force into Cambodia.

Premier Chatchai said yesterday morning that he was optimistic that the meeting between his advisers and the prince would produce positive results. He said they called on the prince yesterday.

In Jakarta, REUTER reported that Indonesia is willing to host another round of informal talks in the search for peace among Cambodia's warring factions. Foreign Minister Ali Alatas told reporters yesterday.

"If they want to return to the JIM (Jakarta Informal Meeting) to find a settlement, certainly Indonesia is ready to be host," he said after meeting President Suharto.

Hun Sen yesterday returned home from Bangkok after talks with Chatchai.

Chatchai Denies Supplying Arms to Khmer Rouge

BK2209023489 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai
0000 GMT 22 Sep 89

[Text] Prime Minister General Chatchai Chunhavan answered questions by reporters yesterday evening [21 September] about the Radio Hanoi report accusing Thailand of supplying weapons to the Khmer Rouge. The prime minister said that Thailand has never supplied arms to the Khmer Rouge and he does not know how such a report came about. He said he would further investigate the report.

Asked if he had received a report from his team of advisers which had made a trip to Beijing, the prime minister replied that he had spoken with them on the telephone the night before. He said his advisers told him that they may meet with Prince Norodom Sihanouk the next day.

Regarding Vietnam, it is believed that the UN committee for a cease-fire in Cambodia, the ICM [international control mechanism], can reach an agreement with Hanoi. However, it seems that the agreement cannot be reached immediately. The parties concerned need to have much patience because the Cambodian problem has existed for a long time and has to be sorted out step-by-step.

Daily Discusses Chatchai's Cambodia Initiative

BK2009100389 Bangkok BAN MUANG in Thai
16 Sep 89 p 2

["Stop the World" Column by "Freeman": "Peace in Cambodia—Thailand's New Plan"]

[Excerpts] Prime Minister General Chatchai Chunhavan has once again shown his courage to the world by inviting leaders of the four Cambodian factions for private meetings in Bangkok. [passage omitted]

The choice between war and peace in Cambodia hinges on the outcome of the meetings which are to be held at Phitsanulok Residence.

Gen Chatchai announced his policy of turning the battle zone in Indochina into a trade zone soon after he came to power to reduce tension between Thailand and the Indochinese countries. Many countries have since followed Thailand into Indochina.

An atmosphere of peace appeared everywhere instantly.

Midnight 26 September is the deadline for the complete withdrawal of Vietnamese soldiers from Cambodia.

Twenty Thai members of Parliament [MP] and 15 Thai correspondents under leadership of MP Sa-at Piyawan of Lampang Province, who received the greatest number of votes in the last general election, will witness the Vietnamese withdrawal during 21-26 September.

A member of the Thai observation team, Siphanom Siworasay, Sakon Nakhon Province MP from the Social Action Party, informed newsmen that the prime minister had no objection to his group's observation trip when they called on him to say goodbye.

Cambodian Prime Minister Hun Sen will take a special flight from Phnom Penh to Bangkok to meet with Gen Chatchai. They are expected to discuss several issues, such as a cease-fire, the repatriation of Cambodian refugees, elections in Cambodia, and possibly a future stop in Phnom Penh on Thai Airways International's Bangkok-Ho Chi Minh City route.

The road link between Aranyaprathet and Poipet may be reopened to facilitate the transport of repatriated Cambodian refugees.

Gen Chatchai's meetings with Prince Norodom Ranariddh, representative of Prince Sihanouk (who is now in Beijing); Son Sann, leader of the rightist Cambodian faction; and Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan, whose operational bases are located near the Thai border, will probably enable him to learn about their status and positions—which previously were to continue fighting if the Phnom Penh government refuses to resign and allow the Cambodian resistance to form a new government under Prince Sihanouk's leadership.

The fighting by the three Cambodian resistance factions whose bases are located near the Thai border will affect

Thailand's security because they will be drawing the bigger forces of the Phnom Penh government to the border, thus confronting Thai forces protecting Thai sovereignty.

This scenario would obstruct Gen Chatchai's policy of turning Indochina into a marketplace.

Gen Chatchai's policy of peace has received the support of most Thai people because a war with a neighboring country would result in economic and physical suffering.

Chinese forces invaded Vietnam in 1979 to pressure the latter to withdraw its troops from Cambodia. After a month of war, China withdrew its forces and signed a cease-fire agreement with Vietnam. The United States fought a war against Vietnam and eventually withdrew its forces in 1975. Now both China and the United States are sending arms for Cambodians to kill each other. They are engaging in a power struggle that does not cause any loss of Chinese or American lives.

Yes, if the Thai government does not play along, both China and the United States will find it difficult to play their hands and will probably have to change their plans eventually.

Nguyen Co Thach, Sitthi Discuss Cambodian Issues

BK2009080789 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 20 Sep 89

[Text] Pratyathawi Tawethikun, Deputy Director General of the Foreign Ministry Information Department, announced that Nguyen Co Thach, SRV Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers and Foreign Minister, met with Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila this morning at the Foreign Ministry. Exchanging views on the settlement of the Cambodian problem, they agreed that comprehensive settlement of the problem is the only appropriate method, although their views on the practical side of the settlement are far apart. The most obvious example is that the Hun Sen faction has persisted in refusing to allow the Khmer Rouge to join the projected interim government nor participate in the general election.

The Thai foreign minister reiterated that Thailand wants to see a cease-fire take place in Cambodia because the fighting in Cambodia has caused problems in the Thai border areas and has had an adverse effect on Thai villagers. Recently, a number of Thai people were killed by artillery shells from Cambodia landing in Thai territory, he said.

In addition, Sitthi urged Nguyen Co Thach to ask Hun Sen to soften his stance, but the Vietnamese foreign minister did not comment one way or the other.

On the same occasion, Nguyen Co Thach told the Thai foreign minister that during his stopover in France he was informed that France is considering organizing a meeting

of the four working committees from the Paris international conference on Cambodia in the next few months and a possible new round of the conference in Paris.

In the end, both officials agreed that they would consult each other before traveling to Paris in the event a new international conference on Cambodia takes place so that they can coordinate their postures so that their consultations may contribute to the success of the international conference.

Cambodian Fighting Continues Near Thai Border

BK2209054589 Bangkok THE NATION in English 22 Sep 89 p 4

[Report by Koket Chanthaloetrak]

[Text] Ta Phraya, Prachin Buri—Heavy fighting raged on between resistance guerrillas and Heng Samrin troops yesterday [21 September] inside Cambodia near the Thai border here, forcing Thai villagers to evacuate their homes and generating concern that the Vietnam-backed Phnom Penh forces may invade Thai territory in order to encircle the resistance.

Villagers in Non Mak Mun, Nongchan, and Khoksung villages in Tambon Non Mak Mun were moved to Lalomtim Temple, about 15 km from the border, as the sound of artillery fighting rattled the area for several hours yesterday.

The battle took place between the Heng Samrin forces and resistance soldiers of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front, [KPNLF] as Vietnamese troops backing the Cambodian government it installed a decade ago prepared for their final pullout.

KPNLF fighters claimed they advanced deep inside Cambodia in a campaign against government troops confronting them at the border.

Moa Vang, commander of a KPNLF unit based opposite Tambon Non Mak Mun, told THE NATION his troops had captured the villages of Prey and Konthey, and were planning attacks on Yeang Dangkum and Ban Nimit villages, 4 and 20 km from the border, respectively.

He said that more than 1,000 KPNLF fighters were currently involved in the campaign, but that Phnom Penh troops had been reinforced by hundreds of rangers and were putting up strong resistance.

Thai officials and villagers, meanwhile, expressed concern that the Heng Samrin troops would take the offensive soon, and cross into Thai territory to encircle the guerrillas.

Three villagers in Non Mak Mun village were killed and four children seriously wounded early this week when stray shells landed on Thai houses, forcing the evacuation of hundreds of villagers.

In Aranyaprathet, artillery shells hit farmland near a Thai border police base in Tambon Ban Phansuk yesterday.

Countries' Varying Roles in Cambodia Peace Noted

BK2209034989 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
22 Sep 89 p 4

[Editorial: "Filling the Vacuum Left in Cambodia"]

[Text] After a prolonged military adventure that has lasted for nearly 11 years, Vietnam yesterday formally began what it promises to be its final-phase withdrawal from Cambodia. Notwithstanding widespread scepticism over the genuineness of the exercise, the professed Vietnamese intention to pull out its remaining 26,000 troops from Cambodia by September 26 is symbolically significant. What makes it so significant is that this final pullout underscores Hanoi's desire to extricate itself from a protracted problem that has done nothing but hurt its own economy and people. An international boycott by the Western world since its invasion of Cambodia in late-1978 has kept the Vietnamese economy reeling, going from bad to worse. Hopefully, Vietnam can now concentrate on reconstructing its shattered economy after several decades of warfare.

But the sanctity of the current withdrawal exercise is undermined by Hanoi's refusal to allow monitoring and verification by a UN-sponsored international control mechanism (ICM). As such, the unsettled legacy left behind by Vietnam in Cambodia could mean more trouble in the months or even years ahead. Given the stubborn Vietnamese position against a comprehensive settlement formula as proposed at the recent Paris international conference—coupled with the ongoing stalemate over Prime minister Chatchai Chunhawan's attempt to forge a ceasefire among the four rival Cambodian factions prior to a negotiated settlement—makes the prospect of a civil war seem inevitable.

The onus is now on Vietnam to prove to the world that its current pullout is really a complete extrication from Cambodia. And that is a tall order in the absence of any international-accepted monitoring or verification mechanism. There are enough sceptics who suspect that the Vietnamese would leave behind military or advisory remnants; hardliners like Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew for instance believe that Vietnam would not be foolish enough to simply walk away from the problem. Vietnamese Ambassador to Bangkok Le Mai had stated earlier that time would bring international recognition to the withdrawal. Whether that objective can be achieved remains an open question at this stage.

Given the unfolding events in Cambodia, it is necessary for the various non-Cambodian protagonists in the conflict to reassess their positions. If indeed the Vietnamese withdrawal can be proven at a later stage to have been genuine and if Hanoi really terminates its military assistance for Phnom Penh, other major suppliers of the resistance such as China would also have to do their part

by scaling down and eventually cutting off their arms supply. Their remaining fundamental differences aside, the conflicting non-Cambodian protagonists have all professed that they would like to see peace in Cambodia. Unless they accept their share of the responsibility, the fighting will not stop.

It is within this scheme of things that Thailand's role will become increasingly crucial. And here, Thailand's national interests must take precedence over other considerations. There is no question that a prolongation of the civil war in Cambodia would adversely affect this country, particularly security along the eastern border, as has been intermittently demonstrated over the last decade. Any upsurge in fighting could also disrupt the momentum of growing Thai-Cambodian trade that has already been set into motion. As such, this country must do what it can to limit the scale of the civil war. Given a consensus among the political and military leadership, Thailand possesses the diplomatic and physical means to achieve this objective. It is no secret that a large part of the external arms aid for the Cambodian resistance passes through this country. This can be blocked if a blockade is what Bangkok wants.

Criticism may continue to be directed at Vietnam, but ASEAN and its Western allies must accept the reality that the current Vietnamese pullout is turning another leaf in the unwinding Cambodian saga. ASEAN's fundamental position to extract a comprehensive settlement should remain, but the regional grouping should be flexible enough to make tactical adjustments to cope with the latest situation. A comprehensive settlement would have been ideal; but since that has run into a dead end, a partial settlement to first limit the scale of the civil war is better than nothing. Certain ASEAN members which have not borne the brunt of the 11-year Cambodian conflict to the extent that Thailand has may argue that this would fall right into the Vietnamese trap as the Vietnamese have from the outset advocated a separation of the "external" and "internal" aspects of the problem.

Not quite. If the prediction by various Thai and foreign experts is correct, the warring Cambodian factions will probably find themselves at a military stalemate after slugging it out on the battlefield. Then, they could either continue killing each other or return to Phase 2 of the Paris conference. We trust they have the sense to choose the latter option because, disregarding their political colours, they are, after all, of the same race. After inflicting incalculable damage in the last 11 years plus the previous two decades, it is high time that the various major powers involved end their "proxy war" in Cambodia.

Officials Deny Expelling 1,000 Burmese Students

BK2209023589 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
22 Sep 89 p 6

[Text] Ranong immigration officials yesterday denied to US officials that they pushed back 1,000 Burmese students and dissidents earlier this month.

Provincial Immigration chief Maj Sanit Komonwanit told the BANGKOK POST yesterday that US officials from Songkhla arrived in the province on Wednesday [22 September] to enquire about the report.

The US committee for Refugees alleged from Washington that Ranong provincial officials had pushed back 1,000 students to Victoria Point where a garrison of Burmese troops is stationed.

Maj Sanit said the US Consul-General of Songkhla Donald Coleman visited him on Wednesday.

He told the US official the only time that there were many Burmese students in the provincial town was when thousands of students fled Rangoon's crackdown at the end of last year.

At that time Burmese students came in groups of at least 100.

Maj Sanit said there were no more than 15 Burmese students who returned to Burma, adding they went back without the knowledge of provincial officials.

These students, he said, are the children of well-to-do Burmese who came to pick up other students themselves.

He said no Burmese entering the province illegally will declare themselves to be students.

Maj Sanit said it is possible that the US committee obtained its information from students who are in hiding.

These students probably want to gain the sympathy of US officials so they can be resettled in the US, he said.

Military Agrees on 3 More Border Liaison Offices

BK2109020789 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
21 Sep 89 p 3

[Excerpt] Chiang Mai—Thai and Burmese military authorities agreed yesterday to set up three more liaison offices along the frontier to solve border conflicts.

The agreement was reached at the three-day Thai-Burmese regional border meeting which concluded yesterday.

Third Army Region Commander, Lt-Gen Siri Thiwaphan, who headed the Thai delegation to the meeting, said the establishment of the three additional liaison offices would bring the total to six.

Thailand and Burma recently declared open three liaison offices at Mae Sai in Chiang Rai, Mae Sot in Tak and Muang District in Ranong to coordinate border affairs with the Burmese in Tha Khilek, Myawaddy and at Victoria Point respectively.

Lt-Gen Siri said he had suggested to the meeting that one of the three new liaison offices be set up at Ban Nong Uk of Chiang Dao District, Chiang Mai.

The village is currently the transit channel for Burmese timber cut by Thai logging firms which were awarded logging concessions by Rangoon.

The Thai and Burmese military have yet to discuss locations of the other two proposed liaison offices, he said.

The meeting, held at a hotel here, also agreed to cooperate more on border affairs.

The Burmese, who were led by Brigadier-Generals Maung Aye and Nyan Lin, commanders of the Eastern Force and Southeastern Force respectively, also promised to speed up Rangoon's compensation for Thai villagers affected by Burmese cross-border shelling and an intrusion during fighting with Karen rebels.

The officers also discussed a possible aviation link between Rangoon and Chiang Mai. [passage omitted]

200 Burmese Deported to Rebel Camps

BK2209024389 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
22 Sep 89 p 6

[Text] Tak—Some 200 Burmese students and civilians were deported from Mae Sot District of this north-western province yesterday to insurgent camps opposite Tak and Kanchanaburi.

The Burmese, who fled to Thailand following repression by the Rangoon regime, split into two groups and were transported out with assistance from the International Disaster Emergency Service.

The humanitarian agency paid for the Burmese students and civilians' fines and transportation costs and provided them with some pocket money for their journey out of Mae Sot.

About 60 students were put on board buses for Three Pagoda Pass opposite Kanchanaburi Province where they will stay with the New Mon State Party.

The rest of the Burmese students and civilians were sent to four Karen insurgent camps located inside Burma opposite this province.

The 140 students were billeted in Yejor Camp in Mae Ramat District, Thay Baw Bo, Mawkiery and Valey camps opposite Phob Phra District.

Ko Win Naing, 35, a central executive committee member of the All Burma Students Democratic Front (ABSDF) said yesterday the organisation's central office based in the provincial town would have to close.

The ABSDF office will now be stationed at Valey camp, he added.

The ABSDF committee member said the students and civilians fled the Rangoon regime and joined the minority groups hoping to fight for democracy in their country.

He said the students were in Thailand illegally but since the Government has decided that they should leave they have no choice.

Ko Win Naing nevertheless thanked the Thai people, the Government and international agencies for allowing them to stay in Mae Sot for the past year.

He added that one student who he names only as Dollar, 23, gave himself up to Burmese authorities in Myawaddy opposite here at noon.

Assistant Army Head Downplays Class 5 Promotions

BK1609052689 Bangkok THE NATION in English
16 Sep 89 pp 1, 2

[Text] Assistant army chief Gen [General] Suchinda Khrapayun said last night many Class Five army officers were moved up in this year's reshuffle just because they were due to be promoted.

"There is nothing special about it. It just happened that the time for our promotions coincided," he told THE NATION last night.

Gen Suchinda was appointed deputy army commander in chief, officially regarded as second in command after Army Commander in Chief Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut. More than 20 other Class Five officers were also promoted in the annual shake-up.

Considered to be the class group's leader, Gen Suchinda said Class Five officers were professional soldiers and no different from those of other classes.

The term, Class-Five, refers to the fifth year of cadets through Chulachomklao military training academy using the American West Point curriculum.

"We have been trying our best to fulfil our duty and that's why we have the trust and confidence of our superior (Gen Chawalit)," he said.

Insiders said the army shake-up clearly increased the Class Five officers' leverage, making the grouping a force to be reckoned with.

Throughout yesterday more than 50 army officers, including Class Five graduates, visited Gen Suchinda's Soi Ranong II [Roman two] residence to congratulate him on his promotion, which coincided with the removal of two more senior army officers. Deputy Army Commander in Chief Gen Wanchai Ruangtrakun was appointed permanent secretary for defence while First Assistant Army Commander in Chief Gen Phichit Kulanwanit was moved to the Supreme Command to take over as deputy supreme commander.

Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan yesterday described as "normal" Gen Phichit's "promotion" to the rank equivalent to field marshal at the Supreme Command amid speculation that the army officer may call it quits.

PM's Secretary General Gen Panya Singsakda dismissed the report That Gen Phichit once threatened to resign if moved out of the army.

"I don't think he made the statement because a professional soldier like him should not care where he works," said Gen Panya, a classmate of Gen Chawalit.

A close aide of Gen Phichit told THE NATION that the assistant army chief was not expected to tender his resignation, at least for the moment, as it could be taken as an insult to the Royal Command appointing him to the post.

"Many people have persuaded him to stay on because the future is not certain. He was advised to stay for a period to see whether he can be useful in the new position," said the source who asked not to be named.

Gen Wanchai last night refused to make any comment on his new appointment.

Speaking at a reunion of students from the well-known public school of Amnuaisin School, Gen Wanchai said that he did not want to say whether he was satisfied with the new post or not.

On Thursday, Gen Wanchai said he was happy that when he began his military career as a cavalry sublieutenant, he reported to Gen Chatchai, then his company commander carrying the rank of a captain. And now that he has reached the peak of his military career as permanent secretary, he will still report to Gen Chatchai, who is concurrently defence minister.

Gen Chawalit did not attend the party last night despite the fact that he is chairman of the grouping of the Amnuaisin alumni. There was no explanation of his absence to about 50 people who were present at the reunion.

—Deputy Supreme Commander ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Phisit Salikhup yesterday was tipped as a strong candidate for the presidency of Thai Airways International [THAI] to replace ACM Wira Klitchathon, the incumbent THAI president, who is expected to step down by September 30, according to sources close to ACM Kaset Rotchananin, the new commander-in-chief of the Air Force.

Phisit, one of Kaset's closest aides, has been the deputy supreme commander since last year. The appointment of Phisit as chief executive of THAI, a state enterprise with close links to the Air Force, is expected to result in a new round of changes at the national-flag carrier.

The airline's old guards, who helped propel THAI into a world-class airline, may have a strong chance of returning to play the leading role in the top management. When Wira became the THAI president about two years ago, he took a bold step that saw almost all veteran senior THAI executives caught up in an abrupt reshuffle.

Wira is a close aide of ACM Woranat Aphichari, the outgoing commander-in-chief of the Air Force, who swaps jobs with ACM Kaset, currently a deputy Supreme commander, on October 1. Air force sources said that many officers will call on the newly-appointed air force chief at his residence at Don Muang this morning to congratulate him on his promotion.

When asked about the impact of the annual military reshuffle on THAI yesterday Gen Panya Singsakda, secretary-general to the prime minister, said there should not be any problems because the officers concerned are all friends.

Kaset's return to chief of the Air Force followed a controversial reshuffle by the military's top brass two years ago that saw Voranat appointed as the Air Force's commander-in-chief while Kaset was given an inactive post at the Supreme Command.

Finance Minister Announces Anti-Inflation Measures

BK2209032789 Bangkok *THE NATION* in English
22 Sep 89 p 13

[By Wachara Charungsantikun and Nanthawat Chua-ising]

[Text] The Bank of Thailand will adopt a selective credit control monetary policy and other measures to reduce inflationary pressures, Finance Minister Pramuan Saphawasu announced yesterday.

Other steps will include the possible levy of a capital gains tax from local stock investors. Such a tax is expected to help curtail growing speculative activities on the Securities Exchange of Thailand, according to a senior central bank official, who did not want to be identified.

At present, a flat rate of 15 per cent is charged on capital gains made by foreign investors. The official said the move to collect the tax from local investors is being discussed between the central bank and the Securities Exchange of Thailand.

Finance Minister Pramuan said the measure to control credit on a selective basis is aimed at reducing inflationary pressures, mainly caused by excessive personal spending by creditcard holders, who have rapidly grown in number during the past year.

The measures to counter inflationary pressures will include control over speculative businesses, such as real estate.

Pramuan said the central bank will strongly urge commercial banks to follow the selective credit control policy by limiting personal spendings through the credit card system. Other monetary measures will also be considered to regulate commercial bank lendings. Lendings for nonproductive sectors will be curbed.

The measures were announced yesterday afternoon following the failure of the Cabinet to make a decision on possible measures during the weekly meeting on Monday. Unless proper and effective measures are taken, it is feared that the inflation rate will reach seven per cent at the end of this year.

Earlier, the government announced that inflation would be controlled at around five per cent in 1989 to allow for healthy economic growth, estimated to reach 10-12 per cent. Earlier estimates on economic growth were lower.

Central bank officials said the planned measures to curb inflation will place emphasis on particular sectors, such as construction. The building industry's growth could be slowed to reduce speculative pressure, especially in real estate, and negative effects from overheating.

The officials stressed that the central bank will not come up with any requirements for commercial banks on the selective credit control measure. It will, instead, spell out the government's policy clearly. On excessive personal spending, they said, commercial banks will be asked to tighten control on cardholders to ensure that spending through the credit card system is well within individual incomes.

The central bank cannot impose restrictions on the credit card business as that will run counter to the free enterprise policy, they stressed.

Pramuan insisted that the inflation will be maintained at five per cent this year without an increase in interest ceiling for lendings.

The maximum interest rate a bank can charge its customers for lendings is currently 15 per cent per annum.

"We'll keep that limit to allow the economy to continue its double-digit growth this year. Inflation is, in fact, not unusual in a strong economy. We don't want to curb inflation by raising interest rates, although that measure is the best in theory for less inflationary pressure," said Pramuan.

If lending interest rates are increased, the economy will face a slowdown as will the investment sector, according to the minister.

Pramuan attributed excessive spendings in the private sector to the strong inflationary pressures facing the Thai economy for the time being, saying that growth must be regulated to allow a healthy economic performance.

Editorial Analyzes Government Economic Measures

BK2109023389 Bangkok *BANGKOK POST* in English
21 Sep 89 p 6

[Editorial: "Inflation No Reason for Panic Measures"]

[Text] Inflation seems to have become a favourite subject of discussion these days. Even before remedial measures were finalised, the Government's plans to

tackle rising inflationary pressures have already been marred by conflict in senior circles. In a demonstration of outrage at being left out of a special task force to take charge of the issue, Finance Minister Pramuan Saphawasu stormed out of a scheduled meeting of the economic ministers earlier this week. As a result, the meeting was forced to adjourn in mid-session which has yet to be scheduled.

Whether the head of the special task force should be Mr Pramuan or Commerce Minister Subin Pinkhayan is, arguably, a moot point since both ministers in their respective areas of responsibility should have an equally important say. Central to the issue though is the crucial question of what anti-inflation measures—if any—are to be introduced. And here, various opinions that have been publicly voiced in the last few weeks need to be put into proper perspective before a final decision is made.

For a start, the focus of concern appears to have been overly stated. For a muscular economy that is glowingly expected to repeat the 11 percent growth performance of last year, a corresponding increase in inflationary pressures are just part of a natural phenomenon. The fact is that virtually all sectors of the country are still riding high on an extended economic boom. Granted that poverty remains a serious problem among less-privileged and oppressed groups such as unskilled labourers, most other professional groups in the Thai populace are seeing their real earnings rising to unprecedented high levels. The rice farmers for instance are netting the best paddy prices in a decade. Alongside extra liquidity injected into the system by substantial foreign capital inflows, the aggregate higher purchasing power has inevitably spurred price levels.

So there should be no cause for undue concern if the all-year inflation were to rise beyond the projected 5-6 percent level. Indeed the final figure is likely to be higher than that originally expected. Against an annualised rate of 5.7 percent as of August, key indicators from the Business Economics Department showed the consumer price index (CPI) rising by a record 1.4 percent in July compared to the same month a year ago while the figure rose 1.2 percent in August.

What should be of concern to the authorities basically boils down to two key areas: firstly, how to regulate growth in unproductive sectors and secondly, how to assist low-income groups like those on the bottom scales of the civil service and unskilled workers. These are specific problematic areas that require specific solutions. As such, conventional measures that tend to produce an across-the-board impact should be avoided.

In times of an overheated economy, conventional wisdom often has it that bank credit should be tightened while interest rates should be raised. Calls for price controls on essential commodities are also often echoed by zealous officials whenever inflationary pressures appear to be running out of control. Indeed proposals on

these restrictive measures are regularly heard these days. But for a number of reasons, we beg to disagree.

At a time when the growth momentum remains strong, any restrictive monetary policy like a credit squeeze would do nothing but disrupt flourishing business and industrial activities. Any increase in the lending rate beyond the current statutory 15 percent would make even less sense; major corporate borrowers can easily turn to cheaper foreign borrowings while those who stand to be hurt are small-scale entrepreneurs who are not capable of borrowing overseas. Meanwhile, price controls on essential commodities are probably the last thing the Government should venture into, for they represent an artificial mechanism that could stymie the overall productive process. One administration imposed rigid controls on cement prices ten years ago and the result was that the country had to import several billion baht worth of cement in the following years.

In the final analysis, the Government should continue to allow a decent scope for free-market forces to operate. Alongside that should be some selective action to curb the "overheating" in such unproductive sectors like luxurious resort condominiums or the mushrooming golf-course projects. Though salary increases for junior civil servants and a further minimum-wage hike for private-sector workers would probably add further fuel to the inflationary pressures, they appear inevitable, at least from the Government's political standpoint.

Epidemics Destroy 20 Percent of Pig Industry

BK2109041389 Bangkok *THE NATION* in English
21 Sep 89 p 16

[Report by Aphisak Thanasetthakon]

[Text] Various epidemics including foot and mouth disease, pneumonia, cholera and artificial rabies are ravaging the pig industry in Thailand destroying an estimated 20 percent of the 11 million farm animals, according to a source.

With the number of healthy pigs dropping drastically, the price of pork has surged to Bt32.50 per kilogramme, the highest in its 40-year history.

But despite the price increase, a number of pig farmers have decided to quit the industry, while others have resorted to finding outside work to supplement their incomes.

However, the source said there were no reports of any pig farmers seizing the opportunity to expand their businesses as they were uncertain that the price would stay high for very long.

"The price of pork fluctuates at a very rapid rate. When it gets down really low, we sometimes sell at a loss of Bt10 per kilogramme," said the source.

Aside from the epidemics cutting down stock sizes, the increase in pork prices is being attributed to the rising cost of some animal feeds such as soybean mill and maize.

In Nakhon Prathom, the largest pig raising area in the country, more than 100 pig farmers have turned to other professions, and others have found extra jobs to protect their futures if the industry collapses, said the source from the provincial pig raisers' association. Most were turning to raising cows while a few had extra work such as goldsmiths, real estate agents or duck raisers.

With respect to Singapore's new policy to cut down local pig raising and import live pigs and pork products from overseas, the source said Thai pig raisers were not expected to gain much benefit.

This is because consumption of pork in Singapore is very low—less than 3,000 pigs monthly—and it would take some time before pig raising could be completely finished there, said the source.

Furthermore, outbound shipments of pigs from Thailand often lack continuity since the animals are required to be vaccinated before departure and this has partly discouraged Singaporean importers from ordering the Thai livestock.

Thai pork is also more expensive than product from neighbouring countries including Malaysia, Indonesia and China.

Pork from these three suppliers is priced at Bt39 while the Thai price is bt40 and up.

Because of the current epidemic crisis, there have been no shipments of live pigs or pork from Thailand to Singapore. Also the domestic trade is offering a good return.

Vietnam

UN Ambassador Gives Details on Troop Pullout

BK2009150789 Hanoi VNA in English 1410 GMT
20 Sep 89

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept 20—Ambassador Trinh Xuan Lang, head of the Vietnamese permanent mission to the United Nations, briefed newsmen at the UN headquarters in New York on September 18 on the situation of the Paris International Conference on Cambodia and the withdrawal of the last Vietnamese volunteer Army units from that country.

The Vietnamese head-delegate denounced some countries for supporting the Khmer Rouge's attempt at reversing the agreements reached at the Jakarta informal meetings on permanently eliminating the genocidal Pol Pot regime. "Although the Paris International Conference did not arrive at any comprehensive solution of the Cambodian question, Vietnam and the State of Cambodia in realization of their commitments, still carry out

their decision to withdraw all the remaining Vietnamese volunteer troops from Cambodia by this September," Trinh Xuan Lang stressed.

He said: "The complete pullout of the Vietnamese volunteer troops from Cambodia is possible due to the rapid growth of the Cambodian people and Armed Forces, who have been really capable of defending and building their own country."

He pointed out: "This is a political event very important to both Vietnam and Cambodia. It has a far-reaching international significance, and marks the beginning of a new phase in the Vietnamese-Cambodian ties and in their relationship with other countries, particularly Southeast Asian countries."

Commentary Welcomes Troops Home From Cambodia

BK2109111789 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
2300 GMT 20 Sep 89

[Station Commentary: "Deep Affection, Glorious Cause"]

[Text] Today, the last units of the Vietnamese volunteer Army will leave Cambodia for home together with their weapons and military equipment and facilities as planned. More than 200 international newsmen and observers have arrived in Cambodia to witness the affectionate farewell between the Vietnamese volunteer troops and Cambodian people at various ports of entry on land and sea along the Vietnamese-Cambodian border.

For the past 11 years or so, our internationalist combatants have stood shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal combatants and people of Cambodia to smash the genocidal Pol Pot clique and restore the land of Angkor. Our volunteer troops have lived up to the affection [shown by the Cambodian people]. By surmounting all difficulties, privations, hardships, and indescribable sacrifices for almost 11 years, they have clearly demonstrated the Vietnamese people's moral principles and tradition of assisting each other in times of difficulty.

Correctly practicing Uncle Ho's teaching that helping friends means helping ourselves, Vietnamese internationalist cadres and combatants have fought shoulder to shoulder with the Cambodian Army and people in the struggle to successfully defend and rebuild Cambodia, thus continuing the tradition of the Vietnam People's Army—Uncle Ho's army—and brilliantly manifesting their genuine patriotism and noble spirit of proletarian internationalism. They have shared their friends' suffering and rejoiced at the gradual growth of the revolutionary movement in Cambodia.

Under the leadership of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party and with the wholehearted support from the party, government, people, and Army of Vietnam; from the party and people of Laos; as well as from the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and progressive public opinion in the world, the Cambodian

people have advanced their country through dreadful ordeals, thereby enabling it to revive gradually and grow rapidly in every aspect. The prestige of the State of Cambodia in the international arena has been affirmed ever more vigorously, and the position and power of the Cambodian people have become firmer and stronger than ever. The Army and people of Cambodia will step by step frustrate all schemes of sabotage by various reactionary Khmer groups and international reactionary forces, thus creating favorable conditions for meetings and contacts among the Cambodian factions or between Cambodia and Vietnam and other countries in the region with the aim of solving the Cambodian issue by peaceful means.

It is the position and power of the Cambodian people that has served as the basis for the partial withdrawal of the Vietnamese volunteer Army each year as well as for its total repatriation today.

The internationalist cause of our nation toward the Cambodian people is truly great, and the meritorious services and sacrifices of the cadres and combatants in our volunteer Army units are truly noble and glorious. In its fifth session held in late June this year, the Eighth National Assembly solemnly commended the meritorious services of our Army volunteers in Cambodia; commended families whose members have participated in combat and work in Cambodia; and commended the localities, organs, sectors, mass societies, and patriots throughout the country for having assisted Vietnamese Army volunteers in fulfilling their internationalist duty in Cambodia.

Upon fulfilling their glorious internationalist duty, our internationalist combatants today set out for their homeland in elaborate pomp, leaving behind a revolutionary cause that has been consolidated and a firm confidence in the Cambodian people and Army who have matured and become masters of their country. As Council of Ministers Chairman Hun Sen said to a number of international newsmen on a recent visit to Battambang Province, if such a withdrawal will be detrimental to the Cambodian revolution's balance of forces on the battlefields, certainly we might not have decided to do it.

The Vietnamese volunteer troops will bring home with them the profound feelings of the Cambodian people and revolutionary combatants. These feelings, which show the unshakable friendship between the two peoples of Vietnam and Cambodia, are the priceless spiritual products that will be passed on from one generation to another to keep the special Vietnam-Cambodia friendship and cooperation shining forever.

Army Daily Praises Final Troop Pullout

BK2209090589 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 21 Sep 89

[QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 21 September Editorial: "The Very Great Victory of the Glorious of Internationalist Duty"]

[Text] Today the last Vietnamese volunteer Army units set out for home from the various battlefronts in Cambodia in an atmosphere of deep feelings of emotional attachment expressed by the people of the land of Angkor.

The fatherland welcomes with open arms its beloved children who are returning after years and months of fierce and dangerous combat, having fulfilled their internationalist duty very gloriously. The entire world is watching our troop pullout with keen interest. Hundreds of journalists and many foreign political observers have arrived in Cambodia to witness this act of historical significance.

Ten years ago, our troops marched into Cambodia in response to the emergency call of the Cambodian nation, then on the brink of an unprecedented genocide. We went to our friend's rescue and to defend ourselves as well. Over the past 10 years the Vietnamese volunteer Army has recorded extraordinary military exploits: In a rapid offensive of only 7 days the Vietnamese volunteer Army units completely smashed the genocidal Pol Pot regime, sending its remnants into exile, totally liberating Cambodia, and restoring the Cambodian people's right to live. Then, along with wiping out the important bases of the various reactionary Khmer groups inside Cambodian territory, the Vietnamese volunteer troops, in a spirit of sharing weal and woe with the Cambodian people and revolutionary Army, helped them rebuild their country and strongly develop it militarily, politically, economically, and socially.

From the ruins left behind by the genocidal regime, Cambodia has revived wonderfully. The Cambodian revolutionary Army, with the direct assistance of the Vietnam's People's Army [VPA], particularly the Vietnamese volunteer units, has been growing rapidly and developing its fighting capacity to assume the task of defending the country. The revolutionary administration has been established from the central to the local levels. The State of Cambodia controls the entire country and has broad international prestige.

The Cambodian revolution has matured from nothing and is constantly developing, to which the Vietnamese volunteer troops have made a worthy contribution. During the 10 years they have been on friendly soil, the Vietnamese volunteer troops have always upheld the traditions of the heroic VPA who are loyal to their country and people and who can fulfill all tasks, overcome all difficulties and defeat all enemies.

The volunteer Army cadres and combatants are worthy of being Uncle Ho's soldiers and have outstandingly fulfilled their duty amid the boundless love, protection, and wholehearted assistance of the party, state, people and fraternal troops of Cambodia.

On behalf of our people, the Eighth National Assembly's fifth session solemnly cited the enormous merits of the volunteer Army combatants. The citation of the volunteer Army combatants by the national assembly reflects

the pride of our nation in the VPA, an Army thoroughly educated on patriotism and noble proletarian internationalism.

The fatherland is forever grateful to the beloved children who fell in the interests of both nations and for lofty Vietnam-Cambodia friendship. The fatherland will always remember the heartfelt sentiments of fathers, mothers, wives and sisters who have motivated their kin to join the volunteer Army.

We are extremely moved and grateful to the Cambodian people who consider the Vietnamese volunteer Army cadres and combatants as their own children.

The total withdrawal of the Vietnamese volunteer troops clearly manifests our unswerving respect for Cambodia's independence and sovereignty, and once again shows our goodwill and sincere attitude in seeking a political solution to the Cambodian problem. This paramount event has resounded all over the world and is praised and welcomed by all friends and fraternal and goodwilled people. Yet, the genocidal Pol Pot clique, assisted by outside forces, has not renounced its plot to return to power in Cambodia. More than ever before, on the one hand it strenuously distorts and slanders the just withdrawal of our troops and, on the other, takes advantage of our pullout to intensively prepare for a civil war, attempting to reestablish the genocidal regime.

This situation demands that the Cambodian people and their revolutionary Army constantly heighten their vigilance and consolidate and comprehensively strengthen their forces to resolutely thwart all such criminal schemes.

We are convinced that the Cambodian people's just cause of building a peaceful, independent and non-aligned Cambodia will certainly overcome all trials and be successfully completed.

Although the Vietnamese volunteer troops are withdrawing, the militant solidarity and close friendship between the Vietnamese and Cambodian nations, which has been tested through half a century of combat, will last forever. We affirm that whatever the circumstances, we will always stand by the Cambodian people's side in their national construction and defense. More than ever before, we realize that the militant solidarity between the Vietnamese and Cambodian peoples, as well as with the fraternal Lao people, is the extremely important factor ensuring the victory of the revolution of the three countries on the Indochina peninsula. We pledge to do our utmost to firmly protect and tighten even more closely this special relationship.

With love for the country's beloved children who are returning after fulfilling their duty, all echelons, sectors, localities, and mass organizations warmly welcome them and will create the best conditions to quickly stabilize their lives, giving particular priority to education and jobs for the volunteer combatants. The dependents of fallen heroes and wounded soldiers and the volunteer

Army, having made great sacrifices and contributions, should be constantly cared for by all the people.

Warmly welcoming the victorious beloved comrades who are returning, we are convinced that no matter what they do, the cadres and combatants of the volunteer Army will always bring into play the fine nature and traditions of Uncle Ho's soldiers, constantly and firmly maintain their combat will and stalwart revolutionary spirit, and continue to make many worthy contributions to building and defending the beloved socialist Vietnamese fatherland

Attempts To Legitimize Pol Pot Criticized

BK2209093289 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1000 GMT 21 Sep 89

[From the "press review" for 21 September]

[Text] Under the headline "Iron-Clad Indictment," QUAN DOI NHAN DAN carries on page 4 an article by Le Duc Tang saying that while the world public at large, including Western public opinion, unanimously agrees on the need to eliminate the genocidal Pol Pot clique from any political solutions to the Cambodian issue, China, Sihanouk, and certain other persons continue to demand that the Pol Pot clique be given a legal role in the political life in Cambodia so they would not create a civil war.

Those defending the Pol Pot clique also preposterously said: there has been insufficient evidence to incriminate the Pol Pot clique for genocide. Not only is this an insult against the human conscience and against the millions of Cambodians who were killed unjustifiably by the ax of the Pol Pot clique but it is also a reward for the criminals. To the Cambodian people, or any one with a conscience and goodwill, this is unthinkable.

Over the past 10 years, remnants of the Pol Pot army have constantly committed even more crimes against the Cambodian people. Even the Cambodian refugees on Thai soil have become the victims of this clique. This shows that the devilish nature of this clique has never changed. Under no circumstances can they ever be given a legal position in Cambodia. The proper place for them is the seat of the accused at an international trial—like the Nuremberg international tribunal—on genocidal charges. The duty of depriving this clique of all their capabilities to wage a civil war and to reinstall their genocidal regime in Cambodia now rests with the entire international community.

Daily Urges PRC To Stop Aid to Khmer Rouge

BK2209072289 Hanoi VNA in English
0623 GMT 22 Sep 89

[Text] Hanoi VNA September 22—The national daily NHAN DAN today calls on China to do its obligation

and show by practical deeds its professed goodwill towards and concern about the destiny of the Cambodian nation.

In a commentary on the Cambodian situation on the occasion of Vietnam's complete troop withdrawal from that country, the paper says: "The troop withdrawal, an event of paramount significance in Vietnam-Cambodia friendly and cooperative relations, is being followed by the people of the world with keen interest and hope.

"This withdrawal is an eloquent proof of the stable situation in Cambodia, the growth of the Cambodian revolution, and also the capability of the people of the Angkor Wat nation to assume the task of defending their own revolutionary gains. At the same time, it spells out Vietnam's and the State of Cambodia's goodwill to do their utmost to accelerate the search for a fair and reasonable solution to the Cambodia issue, thus contributing to peace, stability, friendship and cooperation in the region and throughout the world. On the other hand, there is deep concern about the threat of the heinous genocidal regime being re-imposed on Cambodia. Beijing is the main backer of the Khmer Rouge, which has declared more than once that it would stop its aid to the Khmer Rouge as soon as Vietnam pulls out its troops. But now when all the Vietnamese volunteer Army is being withdrawn from Cambodia, it shirks its responsibility".

The paper goes on: "The truth is that China does not want a political solution yet. China itself is encouraging the continuation of confrontation and inciting a civil war in Cambodia. It was not fortuitous that the Chinese chief of general staff flew to Thailand while the Paris international conference was still in session and declared that the armed conflict against Vietnam would be intensified in Cambodia even as Vietnamese troops pull out from there. The slanderous charges made recently by the Chinese leadership and media against Vietnam serve only as a smoke-screen to cover up their plot of continuing to cause tension, backing the genocidal clique in provoking a civil war, and preventing the settlement of the Cambodia issue".

All those who are interested in the Cambodia issue have agreed to positive significance of JIM's [Jakarta informal meeting] and the Paris International Conference which stressed the two key points in solving the conflict in Cambodia. Vietnam is fulfilling its commitment by withdrawing all its troops from Cambodia. What remains now is to stop immediately aid to all factions and prevent civil war and the recurrence of the genocidal regime in the country. It is now time for China to show by practical deeds its professed goodwill towards and concern about the destiny of the Cambodian nation. This is the demand of the world public and of the Chinese people as well. Is it reasonable for China to place the interests of the genocidal clique above those of the Cambodian people? If the Chinese administration continues supplying weapons to the Pol Pot clique, it should, as the CANBERRA TIMES said, 'be condemned for

what it is—a naked attempt at great-power intervention in the internal affairs of a small nation," NHAN DAN says in conclusion.

Vo Chi Cong Returns From SFRY Visit

*BK1609112689 Hanoi International Service in English
1000 GMT 16 Sep 89*

[Text] Vietnamese State Council President Vo Chi Cong returned home on Saturday after attending the Ninth Summit of the Nonaligned Movement in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, and concluded his official visit to Yugoslavia with results.

President Vo Chi Cong was received at the airport by Chairman of the Council of Ministers Do Muoi and many other leaders. Yugoslav Ambassador to Vietnam (Behaino Boniac), Iraqi Charge D'affaires Ad Interim (Sadat Fadin-adit) and Soviet Charge D'affaires Ad Interim (Voronin) were also on hand.

Foreign Companies' Oil Exploration Reported

*BK2009152389 Hanoi VNA in English 1414 GMT
20 Sep 89*

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept. 20—The Shell Exploration R.V. of Holland and the British Petroleum Development Limited of Great Britain have since October last year conducted exploration for oil over an area of 18,000 square kilometers off the central Vietnam coast from Quang Binh to Binh Dinh Provinces.

This first stage under their contracts with the National Oil and Gas Company (PETROVIETNAM) was completed 27 days ahead of schedule.

Nguyen Van Linh Book on Ideology Published

*BK2009141989 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
2300 GMT 19 Sep 89*

[Text] The Su That Publishing House recently published an important book entitled "Following the Road Chosen By Uncle Ho" written by Comrade General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh. The book contains two important speeches delivered by the general secretary at the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee's Seventh Plenum and at the solemn meeting organized recently to commemorate the 44th anniversaries of the August Revolution and SRV national day, 2 September.

In his book, Comrade Nguyen Van Linh analyzes the very dangerous tactics and schemes of U.S.-led imperialism against the world revolutionary movement. He also raises the pressing ideological issues at present and says that it is necessary to definitely realize our party's and people's unswerving objective to triumphantly build socialism—the first stage of the socioeconomic structure of communism in Vietnam. This is the path brilliantly chosen by Uncle Ho and our party 60 years ago. He stresses that we are dutybound to contribute every effort to defend and develop the achievements of socialism,

strive to contribute to strengthening solidarity among the socialist countries, and protect the purity of Marxism-Leninism.

Publication of this book is a great effort by the Su That Publishing House to support the drive being launched among cadres, party members, and the people to study the party Central Committee's Seventh Plenum resolution.

'N.V.L.' Advocates Limiting Import of Goods

*BK2009141189 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
2300 GMT 19 Sep 89*

["Points of view by N.V.L. on need to limit the import of luxury goods and to promote production and consumption of homemade products"]

[Text] One of the most important measures to lift our national economy out of crisis is to speed up production, that is, to accelerate the implementation of the three economic programs—namely, the production of agricultural products, especially grain and food; the production of consumer goods; and the production and processing of export goods. The Ministries of Engineering and Metals and Energy should formulate plans to serve the above-said three programs. It is necessary to work out rational import-export programs whereby only essential items for production should be imported. The import of consumer goods, especially luxury goods, must be reduced to a minimum, and nothing shall be imported that can be produced in the country.

The party and government have set forth objective for and on many occasions stressed the importance of this issue. Regrettably, the disorderly import of consumer goods, far from being curbed, has been on the rise, particularly the import of luxury and expensive goods.

The paper NHAN DAN on 18 September reported that at the Haiphong port in August the following goods were imported: 20,707 motorbikes, 320 video cassette players, 180 radio receivers, and 725 refrigerators. During the 1st 6 months of this year, 340 minibuses were imported; and in July and August another batch of 510 were brought in, thus bringing the total to 850. Through seaports and border entrance points throughout the country, the amount of goods imported from Thailand through Cambodia and Laos—by both legal and illegal channels—will be enormous.

Many homemade goods with the same quality as that of foreign merchandise, though they are cheaper, were not as popular as those imported from foreign countries. These include fabric, ready-made clothes, water pumps, plowing machines, cigarettes, beer, soaps and shampoos of good quality and in beautiful packages, as well as beautiful leather and plastic shoes. This has caused great damage to domestic production and has drained a lot of gold and hard currencies, which should have been used to import raw materials and accelerate domestic production and improve our national economy.

It is hereby proposed that:

1. The state impose a strict tariff on imported items, especially luxury goods and items that can be produced in the country. The state must inflict severe penalties on smugglers; the present penalties are too light.
2. The Council of Ministers must take measures to:
 - a. Limit the authority of ministries in indiscriminately granting import-export quotas, as has been done to the present.
 - b. Prohibit agencies, localities, and individuals from using the right of carrying out import-export activities to earn differentials for themselves. We must reorganize and create an orderly import-export system, carry out strict and regular inspection and control, and inflict severe penalties on those who do not abide by the laws and regulations on import and export. Penalties imposed on people and the severity of their penalties must be made public in newspapers to serve as a warning to others.
 - c. Strictly control foreign currencies to avoid ministries, corporations, and localities from using them to indiscriminately order goods from abroad.
3. Policies should be formulated to support state and privately-run enterprises as well as the small industry and handicraft sector, to help them improve the quality of their products to compete with foreign goods.
4. Mass organizations and information and press agencies must launch a propaganda drive to motivate the people to buy homemade goods and refrain from using foreign luxury goods, while striving to practice thrift. Such slogans as "Using homemade goods is upholding patriotism" and "Practicing thrift is enhancing patriotism" should be used. N.V.L.

Central Committee Military Commission Meets

*BK2209051489 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
2300 GMT 21 Sep 89*

[Text] Implementing the party Central Committee Secretariat's directive, from 14 to 19 September the Military Commission of the party Central Committee held a meeting of political, commanding, and leading cadres from all military regions, Army corps, and Armed Services to study and seek a thorough understanding of the sixth party Central Committee's Seventh Plenum Resolution. A number of retired generals were also invited to participate in the conference.

All the cadres attending the conference expressed confidence in the party Central Committee's resolution. Many of them said: In light of the present situation in our country and the world, the party Central Committee resolution dealing with some pressing issues concerning ideological work had been issued at the right moment and clearly demonstrated our party's political sensitivity. This resolution not only touches on various burning questions at present but also acts as a political

guideline for our entire party, people, and Army to consolidate their viewpoints concerning the class and revolutionary struggle.

The conference noted: To advance the revolutionary cause of our party and people to the socialist objectives, it is necessary to strengthen the leading role of the communist party, which is the factor that decides the success of the revolution. To achieve this, we must make our party truly firm and strong in terms of politics, ideology, and organization and see to it that each party member constantly trains himself to improve his knowledge, ability, and socialist ethical quality.

'Two Social Systems' Discussed, Compared

*BK2109150389 Hanoi International Service in English
1000 GMT 21 Sep 89*

[“Talk of the Week” program: “The World’s Two Social Systems”]

[Text] The Vietnamese people are carrying out an overall renovation in the country. While implementing this task, the Vietnamese follow with keen interest the course of restructuring and renovation in other brotherly socialist countries. They are profoundly worried about and concerned by the claim made by representatives of Western imperialist countries that their strategy has changed. Moreover, in the temporarily difficult situation faced by some socialist countries, they have announced what they called an historic opportunity to reset the political order in the world so that socialism would be mixed with capitalism.

Vietnam viewed this as merely demagogic allegations aimed at undermining the gains of socialism. For this very reason, through mass media, interviews, and meetings, Vietnam has officially expressed its viewpoints on this issue. In his speech at the Seventh Plenum of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh said: We have no illusion about the nature of imperialism and capitalism, the class struggle to solve the question who will win, socialism or capitalism, on the world scale is continuing. For this reason, we should strengthen proletarian internationalism and socialist internationalism, unite with progressive and peace forces in the world to create and integrate efforts to fight against imperialism and international reaction. We have never harbored any illusion that imperialism has easily accepted or would easily accept coexistence in peace with socialism, especially with those nations that are struggling to defend the independence and are working for the path of progressive development.

The Vietnamese people consider this to be their viewpoint and fully support this statement by General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh.

In this connection, the Vietnamese Army paper QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in mid-September carried a number of political articles and reports affirming that the goal and strategy of imperialism have not been changed and

that there is no conciliation between socialism and capitalism. The paper also dealt with another question concerning socialist development, that is the scientific and technological revolution. It pointed out that no one can deny the fact that the scientific and technological revolution which is developing rapidly, poses common problems concerning peace and the environment. To solve this question, it is necessary to have cooperation on the global scale between countries of different social systems. But this does not mean that there does not remain two opposing systems: class struggle or national liberation struggle in the world. The paper also quoted former U.S. President Nixon’s statement saying that sciences and technology can solve material questions, not political questions.

Regarding Vietnam’s viewpoint on this issue, QUAN DOI NHAN DAN wrote: The world is entering the process of detente, but this does not mean that imperialism accepts coexistence in peace with socialism. It is necessary to realize that to expose the imperialist scheme does not mean that Vietnam enters either a conservative road or refuses economic cooperation with capitalist countries. This can only be carried out on the principle of equality, mutual benefit, and noninterference in each other’s affairs. Vietnam will certainly not allow anyone to misuse its open door policy to sidetrack the country from the path toward socialism. The paper admitted that socialism could not expand itself and develop if it could not overcome its weaknesses. It acknowledged that Vietnam would not elude the difficulty and trials which are facing socialism. Vietnam will overcome present difficulties by means of spiritual and material efforts. The important factors ensuring success were the leadership of the Communist party which could not be replaced in the political and social life of socialist countries, the close contact between the party and the people, the development of socialist democracy, and the courage and the ability to point out and correct mistakes and combine the might and main of the nation and the spirit of the time.

Banks’ ‘Indiscriminate’ Spending Criticized

*BK2109124589 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
2300 GMT 20 Sep 89*

[NHAN DAN 21 September editorial]

[Text] In the past, the system of credit and financial transactions has shown many relatively serious weaknesses and errors, with the loose control over indiscriminate financial expenditures being the most serious of all.

Public opinion does not sympathize with the swift change in the life of many commercial banks, especially in the way they have built many more branch offices than they really need.

With the money in their hands, not a small number of commercial banks have organized frequent observation

tours to border markets where they have gone on a spending spree without serving any credit or monetary purposes whatsoever.

With many banks lacking the capital for use to grant loans to customers to renovate their material bases and industrial equipment in order to gather more wealth for society, a number of banking cadres have used the capital of their banks to play tontine or sought ways to seize it for themselves and then deposit it back in the banks for interest. Many indiscriminate expenditures have been legalized through whatever means by the institutions concerned, thus costing the state dearly.

While the economy is still beset with difficulties and the lives of the majority of the laboring people have not yet been stabilized, a large number of organizations in the monetary and credit transaction system are enjoying things the cost of which far exceeds the level their revenue can allow.

Given these facts and responding to public demand, responsible state sectors have decided to make 1989 the "Year of Banking Inspection." The state bank has also decided to launch a general inspection drive throughout the banking sector.

This is a correct and urgent task aimed at restoring order and discipline in management in general and in financial spending, property management, and funds protection in particular. This is also aimed at clearly pointing out

the right and wrong of each unit and individual while checking to see if there are any policies and systems no longer suitable to the new mechanism in order to promptly supplement and revise them for uniform application nationwide.

The editorial points out: The loose control over the system of financial expenditure has resulted from those shortcomings in the credit area and in the management of bank vaults and funds as well as in the illegal use of wage and bonus funds. Therefore, together with rectifying the financial management and expenditure system, it is necessary to unfailingly detect those errors and shortcomings in the system cited above. We must put an end to the state of engaging in business just for departmental gains without taking into account collective interests.

All those violations against the financial management system which have caused heavy losses to the state budget, be they regarded as objective or subjective, shall be brought into light and dealt with severely.

Those units and individuals deliberately abusing or misappropriating the state property and money shall be made to compensate for it. The money misappropriated shall be recovered or withheld from the allowances of the units concerned.

Along with conducting scrupulous and strict inspections, each unit in the banking system shall create favorable conditions or cooperate with various state management sectors in carrying out accurate inspections and audits in order to help the state produce proper results.

Australia

Canberra Conference on Chemical Weapons Ends

BK2209105289 Hong Kong AFP in English 0933 GMT
22 Sep 89

[By Tim Cribb]

[Text] Canberra, Sept 22 (AFP)—A major international conference on chemical weapons ended here Friday with most delegates confident a ban that has eluded the world for more than 20 years was closer at hand.

But the four-day Government-Industry Conference Against Chemical Weapons (GICCW) highlighted obstacles to the conclusion of a universal convention to eliminate the horrific weapons used only recently by Iraq against Iran.

Israel said a convention was still years away and industry representatives expressed concern over the cost of government-imposed regulation.

A summary statement delivered at the conclusion of the meeting by Australian Foreign Minister Gareth Evans noted the declaration by industry represented on each of the 65 national delegations that the world's chemical industries supported a universal convention banning chemical weapons.

It also noted the extensive dialogue between industry representatives and government officials at the meeting, including ways of verifying compliance with a convention while protecting confidential commercial information.

The statement said the chemical industry delegates would set up a new forum and involvement in talks at the conference on disarmament at Geneva would be expanded to include representatives of developing country industry.

An early conclusion to a chemical weapon's convention would be helped if countries admitted holding arsenals, the statement said.

Up to 22 countries have or are in the process of acquiring chemical weapons, U.S. delegation leader Richard Clarke told the GICCW, but only the United States and the Soviet Union had declared their arsenals.

Throughout the GICCW, there was dispute between Washington and Moscow over the determination of their governments to achieve a convention.

U.S. Secretary of State James Baker and Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze are meeting in Wyoming for final talks on verification procedures of their chemical weapon arsenals.

Nikita Smidovich, head of the Soviet delegation, said Washington was yet to adopt Moscow's stance that there should be "a mandatory right of inspection any place, any time with no right of refusal."

Mr. Clarke maintained that technical details, such as who would conduct inspections and how much notice should be given, were still to be sorted out in the context of a universal convention.

Mr. Smidovich told reporters that Soviet attempts to achieve a convention were being frustrated by U.S. intransigence.

GICCW Chairman Mr. Evans said that the 40-member conference on disarmament, negotiating for more than 20 years a convention banning chemical weapons, had got new impetus and momentum from the practical work of the Canberra meeting as it had from the political work of January's 149-nation Paris conference.

"After Paris and Canberra all the elements are now present for the speedy conclusion of an effective chemical weapon's convention," he said.

Mr. Evans said 1990 was a critical year for negotiations, adding that "it is time to stop talking" and conclude outstanding issues delaying a convention.

As a result of the Canberra meeting, industry from developed and developing countries would play a larger role in the Geneva talks, helping to solve technical problems that have delayed a convention.

A convention could be concluded by 1992, Mr. Evans said, but ratification would take some time longer.

A major stumbling block yet to be addressed by Geneva was the absence of consensus in the volatile Middle East. Israel called during the GICCW for an interim agreement between Middle Eastern states to eliminate chemical weapons prior to the ratification of a formal convention.

But Egyptian and Iraqi delegates ruled out any ban that did not include all weapons of mass destruction, including nuclear weapons, in the region.

And Egyptian delegation leader N. Elaraby said the convention had to cover all states, particularly certain key states in the Middle East. "If they are not on board, my country would not be able to ratify," he said, adding that Egypt would want technical and political guarantees.

The GICCW provided a forum for chemical industry delegates to explore ways of holding the line against proliferation prior to a universal convention.

Tom Reynolds, president of the Chemical Confederation of Australia and chairman of an industry forum held mid-way during the GICCW, said the costs of complying with a regulatory regime controlling certain chemicals used in weapons will certainly be reflected in the price of products.

William Carpenter, head of the U.S. delegation's industry group, said that as with other regulatory regime, for every one dollar spent by regulators it would cost industry being regulated between 10 dollars and 20 dollars.

"It's going to be a big number," he said, but added "I can't imagine anyone saying 'gee whiz, this thing's costing too much, let's not do it,'" he said.

Horst Schroeder, a West German industry delegate, said "industry is now in many countries working with their governments to ensure that their products are not diverted and misused."

Australian Minister on Chemical Weapons' Talks

*BK2209074689 Melbourne Overseas Service in English
0500 GMT 22 Sep 89*

[Text] Australia's minister for foreign affairs, Senator Gareth Evans, says it should be possible to complete final negotiations on a global chemical weapons ban this year. He was speaking in Canberra at the final session of a government and industry conference against chemical weapons.

Senator Evans said it was the general view of delegates that the major issues on negotiations should be able to be completed during 1990. After 19 years of negotiation, Senator Evans says, there is the political will to resolve issues standing in the way of the Geneva Convention against chemical weapons. But, Radio Australia's diplomatic correspondent, (Stewart Heather), says there has been a marked difference on setting a date for ratifying an agreement, particularly between the United States and the Soviet Union.

He said Australia had wanted a greater commitment from the conference about a target date.

Fiji

Cabinet Discusses Draft Constitution Report

*BK2209091889 Melbourne Overseas Service in English
0800 GMT 22 Sep 89*

[Text] Fiji's cabinet has held the first of a series of meetings to discuss the recommendations of the Constitutional Review Committee's report on the draft constitution.

Radio Australia's South Pacific correspondent, (Jemima Gareth), says at this stage none of the ministers of the interim government have made any comment on the report. The FIJI TIMES newspaper reports that both the

coalition government deposed during the first coup in 1987 and the Fijian Nationalist Party have rejected the report's recommendations.

The recommendations include a two-chamber parliamentary system with ethnic Fijian chiefs dominating the upper house and the lower house having 69 members, including 37 Fijians.

Papua New Guinea

Soldier Dies Setting Booby Trap for Rebels

*BK1909065989 Melbourne Overseas Service
in English 0500 GMT 19 Sep 89*

[Text] A Papua New Guinea soldier has been killed in Bougainville while trying to set a booby trap explosive device on a power pylon.

Radio Australia's Port Moresby office says the soldier was blown to pieces when the device went off. The explosive was apparently being set as a trap for secessionist rebels who have sabotaged a number of pylons carrying electricity to Bougainville Copper Mine.

Five soldiers have now been killed since the landowner rebellion broke out late last year.

Meanwhile, a soldier who was shot in the leg by rebels last Saturday is now reported to be in a satisfactory condition in hospital.

Government Requests Use of Indonesian Satellite

*BK2109075089 Melbourne Overseas Service
in English 0500 GMT 21 Sep 89*

[Text] Papua New Guinea has asked for the use of Indonesia's Palapa satellite. Papua New Guinea's foreign minister, Mr Somare, says he made the request for the country's Post and Telecommunications Corporation to lease a transponder on the satellite during his visit to Irian Jaya earlier this week.

Mr Somare says he received a favorable response from his Indonesian counterpart, Mr Alatas. He said Papua New Guinea would like to use the Indonesian satellite for its communications for the next 2 years.

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